





# ATKINSON IS FETED Maui People Do Secretary Honor.

MAUI, Aug. 27.—Our island, or rather a portion of it, was honored this week by a visit from Secretary of the Territory A. L. C. Atkinson. He arrived by the steamer Hawaiian on Monday morning and departed for Hilo by the same vessel Wednesday afternoon.

Monday noon, a fine luau was given in his honor by Hon. A. N. Kepoikal at "The Fisheries" in Kahului. At this banquet a la Hawaiian were present Judge Kepoikal, Senator H. P. Baldwin, W. T. Robinson, C. B. Wells, T. B. Lyons, W. H. Cornwell, J. N. K. Keola, R. W. Filler, W. F. Crockett, G. O. Cooper, James Kirkland, George Weights, Thomas Lloyd and other gentlemen.

The same evening at the Maui Hotel in Wailuku an elaborate dinner was also given in celebration of the Secretary's visit at which were present as guests a number of prominent citizens of Wailuku district.

On Tuesday Mr. Atkinson attended a meeting of the Republican executive committee of the island held at Puunene and incidentally inspected the great sugar mill.

At this meeting were discussed plans for the proposed visit of Governor Geo. R. Carter to take place between Sept. 6 and 20. It is now stated that the Governor will land at Lahaina on Sept. 6 and attend a ratification meeting of the Republican convention nominees for the legislature. Afterward he will make a tour of West and East Maui and stay on the island as long as there is anything to be done by him for the benefit of Maui people. Mrs. Carter and Miss Coleman will accompany the Governor during a part of the tour, staying the remainder of the time at "Kulamannu" as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cooke.

Secretary Atkinson, Land Commissioner Pratt and others will also be of the party.

The different Republican precinct clubs of the island are now arranging a program of visits and celebrations for the Governor, so the details of the trip have not all been definitely settled.

On Wednesday Mr. Atkinson took breakfast and lunch at Hon. H. P. Baldwin's at Puunene and at 4 o'clock p. m. sailed for Hilo on the Hawaiian. The Secretary has government business to transact at Wailuku and at Hilo. After the completion of territorial affairs he will act the diplomat in settling some political differences. On his way back to Honolulu he will probably stop off at Kona on business relating to government land.

## THE POLO DEFEAT.

Last Wednesday evening the friends of the Maui Polo team felt much depressed on receipt of the news of its defeat by Kauai and much shocked to hear of the accident to George Wilbur. The feeling of depression was all the more acute because of great expectations aroused by the first wireless message, "6 to 4 in favor of Maui at the end of the second period." To deliver this message to the Honolulu wireless office by telephone a man had to ride seven miles from Moanalua polo grounds after half of the game was finished.

Then came the surprising word of the overwhelming defeat and the reason for it, which was an all-sufficient one, for Wilbur is undoubtedly one of the most skillful polo players in the Territory and the substitute who took his place, though a good man on ordinary occasions, is too young a player to fill the breach at such a critical moment. Further particulars of the game and accident are eagerly looked for.

## PLETHORA OF MELONS.

The present season has been a remarkable one for the large number of watermelons raised within the county (7) confines of Maui. More melons have been ripened and sold than ever before. Early in the season Peahi and other places in Makawao district produced a large number. Then Lanai simply overstocked the markets of Lahaina, Wailuku and Puunene with them. It is stated that good-sized fruit at one time sold on the Lahaina waterfront at the rate of 5 cents each.

E. H. Bailey of Makawao is still selling quite a number to Kihel, Kahului, Wailuku, Paia and other places, and the natives of Kahakulua (Wailuku district) are selling many in the markets of Wailuku town.

## NEW SUMMER RESORTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Walsh of Puunene and Mrs. Jas. Kirkland of Kahului have been enjoying the cool atmosphere of Makawao during the last week or two. They were the first to occupy the pretty cottage recently constructed by the H. C. & S. Co. for the use of its employees. This summer resort is a most attractive structure with its red roof and yellow walls; not to mention a commodious stable and servants' quarters. It adjoins the residence of H. P. Baldwin and P. P. Baldwin. The western slope of Haleakala in the Makawao-Kula section of country bids fair to become most popular. P. A. Schuster of Honolulu has recently purchased a lot of land in

Kula and later on will probably build a summer home.

## NEW PRECINCTS.

Maui, Molokai and Lanai will be divided into twenty precincts for the November election instead of fifteen as at present. It is stated that the Governor has consented to the making of five new precincts upon the recommendation of the Maui Republican executive committee. There will be two new precincts on Molokai, one at Kaunakakai and the other at Halawa. A new one will be at Nahiku, one at Kaupo, and another at Waihee.

All these changes are supported by good and sufficient reasons. At both Nahiku and Kaupo the citizens had to cross a series of very steep paths before reaching the old polling places. On Molokai both the Halawa and Kaunakakai people had to ride 15 to 20 miles to vote at the old polling place at Pukoo.

The old Wailuku precinct needed division badly owing to the fact that it was with difficulty that all the registered voters—so many were there—could vote between the hours of 8 and 5 on election day. The voting place of the 9th precinct is to be changed from Makawao courthouse to Kealahou (Kula) schoolhouse.

## NOTES.

Yesterday all over the island precinct Republican meetings were held electing delegates to nominating conventions to be held Sept. 3. Candidates to the legislature are to be nominated.

E. H. Pieper of Paia will give a reception tonight in honor of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Gomes (formerly Virginia Gomes of Honolulu). Mr. Gomes is the popular station agent at Paia and a member of the new Republican district committee of Maui.

The Hailu pineapple cannery has this week put up seven or eight hundred glasses of guava jelly and also quite a quantity of pineapple jelly.

Members of the Alpine Club of Wailuku are to make the ascent of Haleakala today. Their trip is to extend from today (Saturday) until Monday. They are to use horses to the top at least.

The report that Representative S. E. Kalama is after the Republican nomination for senator is a mistake. Mr. Kalama has been repeatedly urged to accept the nomination by many leading Republicans, but up to the present moment has declined.

Hon. S. E. Kellini and wife of Wailuku are visiting friends in Kona, Hawaii.

Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith is at Paia plantation hospital. He was out of the island during the first part of the week but now is slowly improving.

Mrs. Wallace and two daughters of Hawaii and Bent Williams of Kapaehu are guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. von Tompky of Haleakala Ranch.

Mrs. Rolf of Honolulu arrived on Maui by the steamer Hawaiian of Monday and is now visiting at "Kulamannu"—the Kula residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cooke.

Weather—A heavy downpour on Monday afternoon all over Central Maui. Between 1-2 to 3-4 inches fell in different localities. Kahului and Puunene roads were flooded by 3 inches of water. Upper Kula had the most, 3-4 inches, and 2-3 in. fell in one hour at Puuomalei.

## The Sugar List.

Admiral Beckley reports the following sugar ready for shipment on Hawaii: Olan, 1800; Wainaku, 9600; Hailu Mill, 100; Wainaku, none; Onomea, 25,000; Peapeakeo, 6249; Honoum, none; Hakalau, none; Laupahoehoe, none; Okaia, none; Kukulau, 4000; Hamakua, none; Paauhau, 2000; Honokaa, 2300; Kukulale, none; Punaluu, 5300; Honuapo, none.

## FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this concerning some medicine or other: "If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money."—Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honesty and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. One bottle proves its intrinsic value. If you cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by all chemists everywhere.

# MISSIONARY MOTHER DIES Long and Useful Life of Mrs. Reed.

HILO, August 26.—Mrs. W. H. Reed, a kamaaina of Hilo, died at her residence on Waiakapu street after an illness covering several months and was buried from Hailu church Monday afternoon. Mrs. Reed had been able to walk about the house up to three weeks ago but at that time her illness became so painful that she refrained from leaving her bed and on Sunday morning she died.

Hailu church was a mass of floral decoration when the funeral cortege entered. The services were conducted by Rev. S. L. Desha and Rev. Curtis E. Shields. As the casket was borne to the altar Mr. Desha read the episcopal service and afterward the choir sang, "It Is Well." Mr. Shields read the scriptures and followed Mr. Desha in English with remarks on the life of the deceased. The pall bearers were R. A. Lyman Sr., W. S. Terry, Allen Wall, John Kalkapu, J. W. Mason and W. B. Naillima.

Deceased was the youngest of fourteen children and was born December 20, 1827, near Aberdeen, Scotland. When a child eight years old her parents emigrated to America and settled in Quincy, Illinois, and at that place she began her education and in time entered the Mission Institute, where men and women are prepared for the work in the foreign mission field. From this school she was graduated.

While a pupil at the institute she became acquainted with William C. Shipman whom she married in 1853 and in the following year, with others destined for the mission field, she, with her husband, began their long journey to Micronesia, landing at Lahaina in October, 1854. There they remained until the following year when they were invited to meet with the Hawaiian Board at Honolulu. In the meantime the Rev. Mr. Kinney of the Kau mission became incapacitated for the work and left there. The board considered that Mr. Shipman would make an admirable successor and upon the place being offered he accepted the place and with his wife went there and labored until death called him in December, 1861. Besides a widow he left behind two sons and a daughter. His entire estate amounted to only a few hundred dollars and the widow found it necessary to engage in employment and with that in view came with her children to Hilo where she established a boarding and day school. Here she met with success and was enabled to send the boys to Punahou to be educated. In Hilo today there are living some of the pupils of Mother Reed's school, babies then, who as women grown assisted in decorating the church last Monday.

When her sons were old enough she took them to Galesburg, Ill., where they were to finish their education. In 1868 Mrs. Shipman was married to W. H. Reed, a carpenter and man of means, of Hilo. Mr. Reed became interested with the late Charles Richardson and one other in the Kapaeha ranch. At the same time he had interests in Hilo that were growing and after a couple of years on the ranch he decided to have William H. Shipman return from school and take charge of his interests there. Mr. Richardson having sold out and returned to Hilo, Mr. Reed died in 1880 and his widow resided here from that time until her death. She was the last surviving missionary on this island sent out by the American Board of Foreign Missions.

## BARNARD ON COFFEE.

"There is no doubt in my mind," said E. W. Barnard of Laupahoehoe, "that the future of coffee in this section of the country is brighter than it has looked for several years. The Japanese are after land wherever it is suitable for the cultivation of coffee and I take that as a good indication for the Japanese are not fools."

"I have shipped to the coast this season more than fifty tons of coffee and I find that the demand is growing. There is not enough produced here to secure for it separate classification because the quality is superior to any sold in San Francisco and for that reason it is used as a blend. When our product is increased and we can have some one on the coast to represent us Hawaiian coffee will have a place in the hearts of the coffee drinkers that will increase the demand perceptibly."

"We harvest our own crop and have it cleaned and picked over in our own coffee house so that we know that only the selected product is shipped to the coast. The idea that the only good Hawaiian coffee comes from the Kona side of the island is erroneous and the people on the coast are finding out that there is as fine coffee on this side of Hawaii as there is in any part of the world."

## ITEMS.

Florentin Souza has in the Hilo Wine and Liquor Store some samples of tobacco grown by a Porto Rican in the vicinity of Paia. The sample are in the natural leaf and present a fine appearance. The soil and climate of Paia, Souza says, is adapted to the cultivation of tobacco and as soon as sufficient land can be obtained the business will be gone into thoroughly. The sample leaves are short but of good width. Three crops can be taken off in a year.

Miss Maud Crabbe, daughter of Horace Crabbe of the Board of Health, Honolulu, and Henry Stein, conductor on the Hilo Railway, were married by Rev. Curtis E. Shields at the Foreign church yesterday on Monday evening. Only a few of the intimate friends were present. Mrs. Crabbe is a native of Hawaii and her daughter, Alice, was the maid of honor. Three younger daughters of Mrs. Arnold, Rathbun,

# HAWAIIAN FORESTRY Expect Forester Hall's Opinions After Seeing.

The following is from Wm. A. Hall's report on the forests of Hawaii:

The government's course is plainly to seek such management of the forests as will secure the greatest productivity of the commercial interests concerned. The plantations need an increased and regular water supply. But the system of protection must not be extended so far that its damage to the ranches will outweigh its benefits to the plantations. Each local problem will have to be worked out fairly and squarely, with due consideration of all the interests at stake.

## GOVERNMENT FOREST WORK IN THE PAST.

Hitherto the government has given attention principally to the question of forest planting rather than to the preservation of the native forests. In 1882 an appropriation of \$12,000 was made for forest work for the biennial period; later legislatures have continued this appropriation. A nursery was established and many trees have since been grown, some of which have been distributed for planting on private lands, some of which the government itself has planted.

As a result of the government's planting there has been developed on the slope of Mount Tantalus, facing Honolulu, a fine forest of eucalypts and other trees, covering several hundred acres. More recently a considerable part of the Nuuanu valley, which forms the watershed for the water system of Honolulu, has also been planted. Although portions of these are handsome examples of planted forests and are rightly highly appreciated by the people of the islands, it may fairly be questioned whether they have been profitable, considering their cost. It is certain that they have in no considerable degree compensated for the loss of the native forests during the past twenty years, and it is equally certain that no amount of planting which the government can afford to do can compensate for these losses under present conditions.

The problem must be solved by first protecting the native forests from the forces which are working their destruction, so that as far as possible nature may accomplish their reproduction, and then by judicious planting in those places where the forest is unable to replace itself.

## PROPOSED FOREST SERVICE.

The people of Hawaii almost unanimously favor the immediate institution of a system which will protect and restore the mountain forests. Guided by this emphatic sentiment, the last legislature passed a bill creating a forest service, and outlining to some extent a forest policy. Under the law the responsibility of the service rests on a non-salaried board of agriculture and forestry, whose duty it is to gather and publish information concerning the forests of the islands, to provide for the introduction, propagation, and planting of useful forest trees, to establish forest reserves so far as necessary for the protection, extension, and utilization of the forests and the safeguarding of the sources of water supply, and to protect the forest reserves from damage by cattle and other agencies.

The board is authorized to appoint a superintendent of forestry, who is to be a trained forester, and under the direction of the board is to have immediate charge of all forest work. The superintendent of forestry is to have such paid assistants and rangers as the board may find necessary for handling matters connected with the forests and forest reserves.

The board is also to appoint in each district one or more consulting foresters, who are to serve without pay and advise with the board concerning forest matters in their districts.

A biennial appropriation of approximately \$25,000 per year has been made to carry the law into effect.

The board of agriculture and forestry has invited the Bureau of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture to assume an advisory position in connection with its future policy. On the nomination of the Bureau a trained forester has been appointed as superintendent of forestry, and has already entered upon his work. Appointments of assistant foresters and rangers.

Lillie and Lenaeia officiated as bridesmaids. There was a bridal supper at the residence of Mrs. Arnold after the ceremony.

The various labor unions in Hilo and vicinity met on last Monday evening and perfected organization and elected officers for the ensuing year. Heretofore there have been six unions representing various trades, which are now being united into one body under the name of Allied Trades. There will be a further meeting this evening at Union Hall to perfect details of organization. The officers elected are: President, H. Kendall; vice-president and secretary, Jas. D. Lewis; treasurer, Wm. A. Todd.

Rev. S. L. Desha has been asked to make the speech in convention nominating Delegate Kuhio, which he has agreed to do. He reiterates his intention not to be a candidate for the legislature, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Kapoho post office has been discontinued and Postmaster Madeira is looking for a responsible successor to Class Weatherbee, who has resigned as postmaster at that point.

William Beckman, electrician and assistant engineer, Olan Sugar Co., has resigned his position and leaves shortly for Panama.

ers are being made as rapidly as the needs of the service require.

## FUTURE POLICY.

No attempt can be made here to do more than point out the main principles which must govern the future policy of the islands in the maintenance of a forestry system. These are as follows:

## FOREST RESERVES.

Nothing less will be effective toward the preservation of the Hawaiian forests than a carefully worked out system of forest reserves, which will include practically all of the mountain forests previously mentioned, as well as some potential forest land which has been denuded. This reserve system should be established as soon as possible, beginning probably in Kula, Hamakua, and Kohala, since in those districts there is greatest immediate need of protection. The Territorial government owns most of the land which should go into the reserves, but the government land largely held by individuals or companies under leases, some of which will not expire for a number of years. The leases of many important tracts are willing to relinquish the forest land to the government in exchange for reasonable extension of leases, or for new leases on other lands. Almost all of the reserves will also need to include some land held in fee simple by individuals or companies. Here, again, the only solution of the question is by the government exchanging with the private owners.

It is evident that each reserve will have to be made, a part at a time, as satisfactory exchanges can be made, both in leased and owned lands. The possibility of such exchanges is entirely dependent upon the cooperation of the government with the individuals interested. Good results will be accomplished only when both parties fully understand the importance of the proposed reserve, and enter into negotiation solely to secure fair and equitable exchanges.

As soon as a reserve is formed, all cattle should be driven out and the portions which are accessible to cattle should be fenced. Those wild cattle which can not be driven out should be shot. An effective ranger service should be put into effect to keep stock and fire out of the reserved forest. As soon as practicable, on each reserve men should be employed to hunt down and exterminate the wild goats.

## PLANTING.

With the reserves well protected, the forest will replace itself on many of the damaged areas, as reproduction under some conditions takes place rapidly. Where the forest will not replace itself, planting will be necessary, and can be done with direct profit to the islands if commercially valuable species are made use of and are planted in the right situation. Conditions prevailing at 5,000 to 6,000 feet in Kula, Hamakua, and Kau strongly indicate that Pacific coast species, such as redwood and red fir, would do exceedingly well. Eucalyptus, Monterey cypress, Casuarina, Grevillea, and several other trees have already shown their adaptability for these situations. It is especially important to find trees suited to these and higher elevations, because the native forest is often deficient at such elevations, although the land is good forest land and can never be used for other purposes. In some situations it may be desirable to plant species bearing edible fruit, such as the alligator pear and breadfruit.

For the present, forest planting should wait on the formation of the reserves. Forests already planted on Mount Tantalus and in Nuuanu Valley should be cared for, and the nursery should be maintained, but no extension of planting or of the nursery should be attempted until the reserve system is fairly under way.

## LUMBERING.

As soon as practicable, an examination should be made of the koa forest on the east slopes of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, to determine whether or not it is feasible to build a road to it and locate a sawmill in it for the purpose of lumbering the mature trees. Some of the koa is without doubt very fine, and would form a source of revenue to the Territory, to which it belongs, if it could be got out without great expense. The law provides that any moneys which shall accrue from such products shall be held available as a special fund for the preservation, extension, and utilization of forests and forest reserves, in the same manner as moneys appropriated by the legislature. This makes it desirable as soon as possible to make the forest revenue producing, so far as this is compatible with its preservation for other useful purposes. It is believed that the situation and composition of the koa forest is such that the removal of the mature trees could be accomplished without damage either to reproduction or to water supply.

## CLEARING.

The law makes it mandatory upon the board of agriculture and forestry to pass upon the disposition of any public land, not including roads and city lots. All leases and sales of forest land, carrying the right to cut timber or clear the land, must therefore be approved by the board. Since the clearing of land for the extension of canals and for homesteads is at the present time making irreparable inroads upon the virgin forest in important localities, it is of special consequence for the board to act with the greatest caution on all permits to clear land. The only safe attitude for the board to take under present conditions is to assume that all the Government's forests should remain intact and it should recede from this position only in those individual cases where the contrary is plainly proved.

## EXTIRMINATION OF INSECT PESTS.

The effective work which has been done by the entomological service of the islands toward the extirmination of certain kinds of injurious insects suggests the possibility of ridging the forests of some of the insects which are devastating them, and furnishes ground for the recommendation that the board, in connection with its other

# WAILUKU HAPPENINGS

## Committee on Proposed Sanatorium Is Named.

WAILUKU, August 27.—The following have been appointed as the Reception and Entertainment Committee to receive Governor Carter: Judge A. N. Kepoikal, J. W. Kalua, Hon. H. P. Baldwin, R. W. Filler, S. Kellini, T. B. Lyons, J. L. Coke, H. M. Coke, S. B. Harry, George Weights, J. N. S. Williams, W. F. Crockett, Jas. Kirkland, W. H. Cornwell and J. K. Kahookela.

Judge McKay, acting chairman of the Improvement Association, has appointed the following for the committee on the Sanatorium: H. P. Baldwin, chairman, Rev. Ault, D. L. Meyers, R. W. Filler, Dr. Weddick, W. T. Robinson, G. B. Robertson, R. A. Wadsworth, J. C. Coelho, Jas. Kirkland and J. Garcia.

## KIAKONA-SMYTHE WEDDING.

About one hundred and fifty people witnessed the pretty home marriage ceremony of Chas. Kikona and Ellen Smythe at Kahului on Tuesday evening last. The house was appropriately decorated and the bridal bower was composed of ferns and small white flowers. The bride was given away by Judge A. N. Kepoikal.

The groom is by trade a machinist at Puunene Mill and received his education at Kamehameha School, while the bride was a student at Maunaloa and Kohala seminaries. John King was best man and Minnie Bailey bridesmaid. Reverend Isaac D. Iala performed the ceremony. After the ceremony a luau and dance were held.

## RIDING PARTY UP IAO.

The Misses Cummings gave an outing and luau up Iao Valley last Sunday in honor of their guest, Miss Mary Chillingworth of Honolulu. The party comprised Messrs. Ed. and George Keeney and J. T. Thompson of Puunene, Fred. Hons of Kahului, Harry Holt of Honolulu, T. B. Lyons, and Noa W. Ahui of Wailuku, Mrs. G. H. Cummings, Miss Nancy, Mollie and Etta Cummings, Mrs. Dorcas Richardson and Mrs. T. Cummings.

## PERSONAL.

Miss Mary Chillingworth, who has spent several weeks with friends on Maui, leaves for Honolulu on Monday. Hugh Howell has about finished his road surveying work on Molokai, and was a passenger to Honolulu on last Saturday's Likelihi.

C. E. Copeland, principal of the Wailuku grammar school, returned from Honolulu on Wednesday, bringing over an elegant auto.

R. C. Halsey, Federal Immigration Agent for the Islands, is on Maui this week looking up matters in connection with his department.

Editor G. B. Robertson has moved his Maui News office into the former quarters of the First National Bank, the business of the paper having grown so as to require more elbow room.

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tomologists, take the matter into consideration.

## ASSISTANCE TO LANDOWNERS.

Throughout the islands there is great interest on the part of both individual and corporate landowners in the development and preservation of forests. And yet the individual is often at a loss to know what trees to plant for his situation—where to get them, how to plant successfully, and how to care for the planted or native forest. This is information which only the trained forester can give. For lack of it some landowners have made no effort in forest work; others have worked with meager results.

It should be a part of the forest policy to give assistance to landowners as the need requires. Studies should be made on the ground to determine what trees to plant and what methods to adopt, both in the establishment and in the care of woodlands. In many cases it will be beneficial, if not necessary, to assist in procuring seeds and plants, especially those which have to be procured outside of the islands. In so far as the Government nursery is made use of for the production of trees for planting on private lands, the trees should be of valuable economic kinds, and where distributions are made from the nursery the planting should be done under the supervision of the superintendent of forestry.

## COOPERATION WITH THE BUREAU OF FORESTRY.

The close relation existing between the forest service of the islands and the Federal Bureau of Forestry can be maintained with direct benefit to each. It will strengthen the insular service to have the advice and support of the Bureau in dealing with the problems which it will have to meet. On the other hand, such cooperation will enable the Bureau to keep in as close touch with the forest administration of these important islands as it does with forest affairs in the different States.

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# OLAA GIVES A MORTGAGE

To Bishop & Co. Under Terms of Agency Contract.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

An indenture of mortgage was filed for record yesterday, between the Olaa Sugar Company, Limited, and S. M. Damon and S. E. Damon, carrying on the business of bankers in copartnership under the name of Bishop & Co. The parties are identified in the instrument as respectively the "mortgagor company" and the "mortgagees."

In the preamble the following facts are set out:

1. The mortgagor company is empowered by its articles of association to borrow money for the purpose of its business in such amounts as may from time to time be required, and as security for the repayment thereof may execute and deliver a mortgage or mortgages of its property.

2. By an indenture dated June 27, 1904, the mortgagees were made the general agents of the mortgagor company for the purposes therein mentioned, and the mortgagor company thereby charged all of its assets, subject to its bonds then outstanding, with the payment to the mortgagees of all sums of money then owing or which should thereafter be owing by the mortgagor company to the mortgagees, and agreed with the mortgagees that it would on demand by the mortgagees execute to the mortgagees a legal mortgage of the said assets subject to the said bonds to secure the payment of the said money.

3. The mortgagor company is indebted to the mortgagees in the sum of \$633,618.38, a little more or less, of which sum \$100,000 is evidenced by eight promissory notes of the mortgagor company for \$50,000 each, all dated July 1, 1904, and payable one year after date to the order of the mortgagees with interest at 7 per cent. per annum payable monthly.

4. Pursuant to the said contract of agency the mortgagees have requested the mortgagor company to secure the payment of the said eight notes and all other sum or sums of money which are now owing and which shall at any time during the continuance of this security be owing by the mortgagor company to the mortgagees on any and every account, together with interest as already stated.

5. At a meeting of the directors of the mortgagor company held in Honolulu on July 13, 1904, it was resolved that the mortgagor company convey to the mortgagees, by way of mortgage, all of the assets of the company present and future (subject only to the bonds of the company then outstanding and to the deed of trust dated August 1, 1900, executed by the mortgagor company to secure the bonds), such mortgage being to secure the payment of the said eight promissory notes and all other sums of money owing by the mortgagor company to the mortgagees on any and every account, together with interest as aforesaid. The president and treasurer of the company were by the same meeting authorized to execute the mortgage, a copy of which was submitted to the board of directors and approved by all of the members thereof.

Then the indenture witnesseth that the mortgagor company, in pursuance of the agreement and the resolution above-mentioned, and in consideration of the said sum of \$633,618.38, including the eight promissory notes for \$50,000 each, and in consideration also of a covenant by the mortgagees therein-after contained, "doth hereby grant and convey unto the mortgagees and their heirs all of the lands, tenements and hereditaments situate on the Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, mentioned or described in the deeds and land patents" thereafter mentioned.

The list of deeds and patents numbers 21, comprising an aggregate of about 24,407 acres.

All other lands, tenements and hereditaments and all shares or interests in such wherever situate, now held or owned by the mortgagor company or which may hereafter be acquired by it, its successors or assigns, during the existence of this security; and all the reversions, remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title and interest of the mortgagor company, both at law and in equity, therein and thereto, are with the lands above mentioned granted to the mortgagees:

"To have and to hold the same together with all buildings, improvements, tenements, rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or appertaining or held or enjoyed therewith unto the mortgagees, their heirs and assigns forever, subject nevertheless to the mortgage or deed of trust dated August 1, 1900, made by the mortgagor company and of record in Liber 215, on pages 51 to 70, Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances, and to the bonds for one million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$1,250,000) thereby secured."

Leases are denied as follows: From W. H. Shipman, 40 years from May 9, 1899, of land in Puna containing 1812 acres; from W. H. Shipman, five years from Dec. 15, 1899, of land in Puna containing 230 acres; from Henry M. Lyman and others, dated Nov. 25, 1899, from Hawaiian Land and Improvement Co., ten years from April 25, 1900, of 30 acres of land in Puna.

There are also included ten options for the purchase of lands aggregating 120,124 acres.

The indenture further transfers and sets over to the mortgagees, planting contracts, crops of sugar cane both growing and harvested, movable property including buildings, improvements, fixtures, mills, other machinery, sugar manufacturing plant, railways and rolling stock, water works, flumes, cattle, horses, mules and other live stock, etc. The usual conditions for release are stated, and breach of conditions give the mortgagees power to foreclose without notice.

## ROYAL PERSONAGES COMING TO HONOLULU

Two interesting travellers in the persons of Prince George of Bavaria and his brother, Prince Conrad, at present sightseeing in California, may be through passengers on the Manchuria, en route to the Orient.

Following their arrival in New York something over a month ago the two Bavarian Princes, with their aid-camp, Baron William Reitzenstein, were lured to Newport, but quietly evaded their cordial entertainers at that place a day or two later and slipped away to New York, where they went into retirement at the Holland House.

Since then, with the exception of a luncheon given them by President Roosevelt, the two Bavarian Princes have avoided all social attentions offered them and are endeavoring to avoid attention by traveling under the names of the Counts Wartenberg.

Prince George and Prince Conrad are 24 and 23 years old, respectively. They are nephews of the late King Maximilian II of Bavaria, being sons of Prince Leopold, brother of the late King. Their mother is a royal Princess and Archduchess of Austria. The visitors are first cousins of King Otto of Bavaria. One of their sisters is married to Archduke Joseph of Austria.

Secretary "Jack," the popular entertainer of foreign noblemen and dignitaries is expected to be back from Hawaii in time to do the proper honors.

## KIDD IS KINDLY THANKED BY HEARST

R. B. Kidd, Hearst's manager in the local democratic campaign who landed an instructed delegation, has received the following tribute of thanks from his chief. It is very gratifying to the recipient, for, though virtue is its own reward, virtue does not always name the prize-winner in black and white as a matter of record:

New York, August 4, 1904.  
Dear Mr. Kidd—I wish to express to you my sincere appreciation of your personal efforts in my behalf, and through you of the steadfast support accorded me by the delegation from Hawaii in the recent National Convention. It is a matter of great gratification to me that, while the convention did not see fit to honor me with the nomination for president, I have gained the friendship and encouragement of so many Democrats even in far off Hawaii. In taking up the fight I have made against special class privileges and illegal combinations of capital, I expected, of course, that I would lose some friendships formed in earlier days, but my expectations have come true. But I am more than repaid by new friends such as yourself and my other Hawaiian supporters. I shall never forget their loyalty, and their interests will ever be a matter of personal concern to me.

Yours sincerely,  
W. R. HEARST.

## WM. PFOTENHAUER RECEIVER FOR PUNA

Judge De Bolt yesterday appointed William Pfotenhauer as receiver for the Puna Sugar Co., Ltd., under a bond of \$25,000. Smith & Lewis appeared for plaintiffs; Holmes & Stanley for Bishop & Co., L. A. Thurston for Olaa Sugar Co., and Atkinson, Judd & Mott-Smith for B. F. Dillingham & Co., Ltd., and Puna Sugar Co., Ltd.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd., by its president, L. A. Thurston, in its answer had consented to the petition for a receiver, "saving and reserving to itself all rights of exception and objection to the personnel of said proposed receiver and to his acts and doings when appointed."

B. F. Dillingham & Co., Ltd., by its attorneys, Atkinson, Judd & Mott-Smith, had consented both to the appointment of a receiver and to that of William Pfotenhauer as the person. Puna Sugar Co., Ltd., by the same attorneys had made an identical answer. Bishop & Co. had by their attorneys, Holmes & Stanley, consented as trustees for the bondholders to the appointment of "some suitable and competent person" as receiver.

## MRS. NANCY RHODES DIED YESTERDAY

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Mrs. Nancy Rhodes, widow of the Hon. Godfrey Rhodes, who twenty years ago was very prominent in Hawaiian political affairs, died at her home in this city yesterday, being buried from the Catholic Cathedral at three o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. Rhodes leaves extensive property interests in the islands. She had been away from Honolulu with her daughter for some years but returned here on June 25th of last year. Mrs. Rhodes was related to the late Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh by marriage. She leaves one daughter, Miss Ada Tree Rhodes, who is quite prominent in local and national society circles.

Mrs. Rhodes and her daughter lived for sometime in San Jose while the latter was taking a course in music at the college of Santa Clara.

## CAUCUS OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS

Want Kuhio for Congress and to Second the Speech of Desha Nominating Him--Selections for Territorial Committee.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

At the caucus of the Fifth District Republican committee held last night at the headquarters on King street, the delegates were instructed by a unanimous vote to vote at Hilo for Prince Kuhio as the Republican candidate for Congress.

The caucus also agreed that Stephen Desha of Hilo should have the honor of placing Kuhio's name in nomination, and that John C. Lane of the Fifth District should be given the privilege of seconding the nomination.

The call for the caucus was to consider the apportionment of members from the Fifth District to the Territorial Central Committee. The resolution presented at the previous meeting giving the 1st, 2nd and 3rd precincts one member, 4th, 5th and 6th precincts one member, 7th precinct one, 8th precinct one, 9th precinct one, and 10th precinct one, was adopted, and the caucus proceeded by precincts to name its members. The 4th, 5th and 6th precincts decided that they would place no candidate in nomination, but would leave it to the caucus. They believed that the precincts outside of Honolulu should have more than two representatives. The result of the selections to the Territorial Committee are as follows:

Precincts 1, 2 and 3, W. W. Goodale; precincts 4, 5 and 6, J. A. Low; precinct 7, Isaac Sherwood; precinct 8, John C. Lane; precinct 9, F. T. P. Waterhouse; precinct 10, Chas. Clark.

It was agreed that the selection of members to serve from the Fifth District on the Territorial Executive Committee, be left to a meeting to be held at 9 a. m. on Tuesday.

A resolution was presented by Clark and adopted to the effect that if the Hilo convention should leave committee selections to districts, the following would be their choice:

Committee on Credentials—N. Fernandez, W. H. Crawford.  
Committee on Rules and Permanent Organization—John C. Lane, W. W. Goodale.

Committee on Platform—J. A. Low, T. McCants Stewart.

A resolution that W. R. Sims be selected by the convention as its secretary was lost.

W. H. Crawford's resolution that Kuhio be selected as the next Congressional candidate, was unanimously carried.

Geo. Lucas presented a resolution to the effect that as W. J. Coelho, who has been a member of the Board of Registration for Elections for the Fifth District is no longer a resident of Honolulu, Mr. Coelho resign as such officer, and that a committee of five be appointed to wait upon the Governor and hand him a copy of the resolution, recommending at the same time that N. Fernandez be selected to fill the proposed vacancy.

The resolution carried with the exception of the recommendation section. Messrs. Geo. Lucas, F. T. P. Waterhouse, John C. Lane, Henry Vida and T. McCants Stewart were appointed on the committee.

The Hilo Tribune has the following relative to the plans of the Hilo Republicans for entertaining the delegates to the convention:

"The Republicans of the several precinct clubs met Wednesday night and have mapped out an interesting program for the entertainment of visiting delegates to the Territorial convention next week. The convention convenes Thursday morning at Spreckels Hall, and it is expected the work of the convention will be completed in one day, although an effort is being made through the Kinuay over until Friday evening. Upon arrival of the steamer, the Hilo band and reception committee will meet the delegates and escort them to the various quarters provided for them. At night a band concert at the

hotel grounds has been arranged, at which Republican orators like H. L. Holstein, John Wise, T. McCants Stewart, A. G. M. Robertson will speak. Admiral Moohau may also be prevailed upon to deliver a few remarks.

"After finishing their convention last night the delegates will be entertained at a luau at 5 o'clock under the auspices of the committee given at the residence of Rev. S. L. Desha. This will be an especially elaborate affair and in the nature of a love feast, presided over by Delegate Kuhio. Providing the postal authorities will permit the delay of the United States mail, the Kinuay will leave Hilo on Friday at 5 o'clock, in which event the transportation committee have arranged an excursion on the Hilo Railroad to Glenwood and Puna, as well as drives about the city which will be of interest to the visiting delegates.

"The reception committee, of which E. N. Holmes is chairman, do not anticipate difficulty in lodging all the delegates that come to the convention. Many prominent citizens have expressed their intention to entertain one or more parties, and those not provided for will be looked after by the committee. Delegate Kuhio and a number of Hawaiian delegates will be the guests of Rev. Desha. A. G. M. Robertson will be entertained by A. B. Loebenstein, and many of the other delegates will be taken care of in this manner. The committee requests that those who propose to personally entertain visiting members of the convention, indicate to the committee, the names of the parties who will be their guests so there will be no conflict in arrangements.

"The committees in charge are as follows: General Committee: J. D. Lewis, G. F. Alfonso, I. E. Ray, George H. Williams, and R. A. Lyman. Reception: E. N. Holmes, P. Peck, J. T. Moir, J. D. Lewis, J. C. Ridgway, J. T. Brown, M. G. Santos, John Bohnerberg, J. Kikino Kealawa, W. A. Toad, W. H. Beers, Hall: L. A. Andrews, H. Kendall, D. Spalding, J. M. Hering and Charles Siemsen. Literary: S. L. Desha, H. L. Holstein, J. Carvalho, T. C. Ridgway and Judge Charles F. Parsons. Finance: C. S. Smith, Adam Lindsay, W. G. Kaihenui, T. M. Rowland, and M. S. Pacheco, G. V. Jakins, J. K. Dillon, W. Hay, H. V. Patton, also Tom Cook, J. E. Clay, W. H. C. Campbell, W. T. Balding and James Mattoon. Transportation: R. A. Lyman, J. R. Brughell, C. E. Wright, W. H. Lambert and H. B. Nalimu. Luau: S. L. Desha, J. T. Brown, N. K. Lyman and D. Namahoe.

ROBERTSON CHAIRMAN.

National Committeeman A. G. M. Robertson will be the choice of the convention for permanent chairman.

## SIXTY-FOUR OARSMEN WILL BE IN TRAINING

Sixty-four oarsmen in training for events to be actually scheduled is a fact giving promise that Regatta Day this year will quite sustain both its reputation and its right to continue as a public holiday.

The number of oars just given does not include harbor boatboys, crews of inter-island steamers, fishermen or naval seamen. Within a few days thirty-two men each from the Myrtle and the Healanis boat clubs will be in training for the races between those organizations on Regatta Day, being the third Saturday in September, which this year is the 17th of the month.

Events expected to be set for the two rival clubs will require all of the sixty-four rowers mentioned. Club races will be spread over the day, interspersed with other contests, so as to maintain the popular interest from first to last. As will be seen further along this is a studied idea for enhancing the pleasure of the day.

Popular interest attaches to the senior six-oared barge race, apart from its being the premier contest of the day, from the fact that it may decide the absolute ownership of the Armitage cup. This is one of the handcrafted trophies ever put up for racing in Honolulu. It was presented to the regatta committee for completion

unless the regatta committee take up the question of four-oared shell races. The principal objection to these is that the course is really unsuitable for shell races. At the best there would have to be a turn at the lighthouse, which would be objectionable. However, if it can be arranged we shall have a couple of four-oared shell races.

"It is the intention of the regatta committee to have as many races between the two clubs as it is possible to get up. Thirty-two men in each club will be in training within a few days, being respectively six men for each of the four barge races and four men for each of the two four-oared shell races.

"It means a whole lot of new material in the clubs this year which will show up in the Healanis-Myrtle races. There will be more sport for the public, of the kind on which popular interest has heretofore been concentrated. The committee has found that after the regular club races were over the crowd seemed disposed to go away. By spreading the club contests throughout the program, it is hoped to make a full day's sport of it."

## ALTITUDE FOR CANE

Mountain View, Hawaii, August 25, 1904.

Editor Advertiser: From the report of the Superintendent of Forestry, as published in your issue of August 18th inst., I see that the limit for profitable cane planting for the Hilo district is set at 1750 feet altitude.

I have neither experience nor data in regard to the Hilo district and Hamakua coast, and cannot contest the fact set forth. It may be that for this particular locality, for some reasons or others, the limit of profitable cane cultivation does not extend any higher.

But I am afraid that Mr. R. S. Hosmer and after his expert authority the general public may generalize the fact, and conclude that 1750 feet is the limit of altitude for profitable cane cultivation on the islands everywhere.

Such generalization will be erroneous. However small is the area of these islands, certain conditions like trade winds, high mountains, etc., render our climate and consequently our capabilities of growing various crops, very diversified indeed. Every district, every locality has some important peculiarities of its own in regard to climate, soil and agricultural possibilities.

There is no rule and there cannot be any rule. In every district one has to make a special study for every plant. This was the principal argument against the present location of the Federal Experiment Station by Mr. Stubbs in Honolulu.

In this particular question of the limit of profitable cane cultivation, I can state with positive assurance, corroborating my statement with numerous affidavits of settlers and sugar plantation managers, that for the district of Olaa the limit of profitable cultivation of the cane is considerably higher, nearly the double of altitude given for the Hilo district by Mr. Hosmer. We actually plant cane for years at the altitude of 2000 to 3000 feet, and our profits and yields increase with the altitude within the said limits instead of decreasing. As follows from the affidavit of Mr. Supe he gathered fifty-six tons of cane per acre at 3000 feet. Mr. G. V. Takins, whose affidavit is also in my possession, has gathered at the elevation of 2300 feet eighty-two tons per acre. Mr. E. W. Fuller, the section superintendent of the Olaa sugar plantation, has gathered after nineteen months only from the field of reverend hill at the elevation of 2300 feet a few acres of cane yielding seven tons of sugar per acre.

All these affidavits you will find printed in the prospectus of the Menchune Agricultural Companies, which I mail you for the inspection of Mr. Hosmer. The altitude of profitable cane raising on the windward side is considerably higher than on the leeward, at least for the Island of Hawaii, on account of the moderating influence of temperature extremes by the trade winds.

One must never forget that only eight years ago the general opinion of sugar cane planters was that on these Hawaiian Islands the cane can be raised profitably on the beach only at the sea level. This shows how little reliable are all such statements, if not corroborated by actual experiments in every locality separately.

I beg, sir, to remain,  
Yours respectfully,  
DR. NICHOLAS RUSSEL.

## NEW MEANS OF BOOZE PROMOTION

The club is the thing. A new idea has been developed on the Island of Hawaii in the matter of liquor traffic, which is very popular and which may spread to the other islands, whereby the government is lashed out of its \$100,000 dollar license for retail liquor dealers. Anyone desiring to retail liquor opens a club house, takes out a federal license, and the thing is done. Anyone desiring a drink joins the club by simply signing the membership roll without the payment of initiation or membership dues, and thereafter gets all the booze he is able to pay for. The only way to beat the old proposition is for the legislature to pass a bill taxing all clubs one thousand dollars each for day, rising to twenty-five thousand.

THE GREAT BUCKLE of Chambers' Cuts, Chubbs and Diarrhoea Remedy has made it standard over the greater part of the civilized world. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

## JURISDICTION POINT IS UP

Gear May Throw Himself Out.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

By suggesting a point that the lawyers had omitted, Judge Gear may be argued into denying his jurisdiction in the Parker case. That point was exposed to view in the Judge's decision published by the Advertiser on Thursday.

Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, Bailou & Marx and Robertson & Wilder, attorneys for A. W. Carter, guardian of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, file a motion for further argument on portions of the guardian's demurrer to the amended petition for his removal presented by J. S. Low as next friend of the minor, "in order to call the attention of this court or judge to a point which was not presented at the former argument upon this demurrer through the inadvertence of counsel." The sections of the demurrer wherein the point is raised, being those relating to jurisdiction, are quoted and the motion sets forth the following statement:

"The point to be presented upon such argument is in substance that, under Section 81 of the Organic Act of the Territory of Hawaii, the Legislature of the Territory had no power to vest the jurisdiction to remove guardians in Circuit Judges of the Circuit Court at Chambers or otherwise, as was attempted to do by Act 16 of the Session Laws of 1903 and by Section 11 of Act 32 of the Session Laws of 1903, and that therefore said demurrer of Alfred W. Carter should be sustained in the points above specified."

QUESTIONS OF FEES.  
W. O. Smith, executor of the will of W. Luther Wilcox, appeared with L. J. Warren as counsel on presentation of petition to confirm sale of real estate. J. A. Magoon appeared for Wilhelmina Wilcox, one of the heirs, and said he had no objection to confirmation of sale, the question he liked to bring up being that of the court's awarding an attorney's fee for representing an heir.

Mr. Smith contended that the time for such a fee was not until the filing of the final account.

Judge De Bolt took the question under advisement.

Mr. Smith asked the court to allow an auctioneer's fee of one per cent. on the gross proceeds of sale. On Mr. Magoon's objection that the court had no power to grant an auctioneer's fee, Mr. Smith qualified his request to be that the executor be allowed the amount as a necessary and proper expense.

Mr. Magoon argued that, if the court had the power, the fee asked was too much.

Judge De Bolt took this question also under advisement, but approved the account and confirmed the sale. The gross amount was \$30,851 and the bill of expenses, including the auctioneer's commission of one per cent., was \$508.25, making the balance \$30,342.75.

THE SEPTEMBER TERM.  
There are 47 criminal cases on the September term calendar. Four are of murder in the first degree. Twenty are of embezzlement, there being several cases each against different individuals. Civil cases number 207, of which 43 are fishing right cases. Attorney General Andrews will attend the grand jury, and Assistant Prospector conduct criminal prosecutions. Deputy Peters will do the office work, and Assistant Fleming have charge of taxation cases.

COURT NOTES.  
M. Macintyre, A. T. Brock and Wm. R. Kapulani, appraisers, value the estate of Lam Hong, deceased, at \$780.

Lah Leong, administrator of the estate of Chung Yee Seong, deceased, files an inventory showing a bank deposit of \$400 as the whole estate.

Ah Sing, represented by C. F. Peterson, makes a general denial of the accusatory statements in Becky Sing's libel for divorce, consents to immediate trial and waives statutory service of summons.

A joinder in demurrer is filed by W. T. Rawlins for plaintiff in the suit of Mary Buckle vs. S. Ahmi.

Caroline Bailey has brought suit for divorce against Harrison S. Bailey, for cause alleging extreme cruelty in the form of blows and kicks upon her face and body, along with threats of killing, by the defendant.

The motion of defendants for a new trial in the case of the Territory against Cotton Bros. & Co., wherein a verdict of \$25,000 was found for the plaintiff as damages for the loss of a Government dredge, has been taken under advisement by Judge Gear after hearing argument.

IS HAWAIIAN BEEF BEING OVERDONE

To an outsider it begins to look as if the cattle men of the Islands were about to take a "cropper." On Maui there are more cattle raised than can be consumed. The same is true of Hawaii and Kauai. Oahu raises many cattle, and then there are Malakal, Lualaba and Nihau, large producers and consumers of beef. And our beef supply is largely supplemented by fish and mutton. Unless a big trust is formed for the purpose of curtailing the supply, beef is bound to be cheaper soon.—Maui News.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
H. T., Second-class Matter.  
SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : AUGUST 30

## THE POSSIBLE INDUSTRIES.

Commenting on the Advertiser's remark that "Hawaii ought to make its own rope, smoke its own tobacco, do its own insurance, raise its own poultry, eggs and fruit, manufacture its own wine and spirits and market its own refined sugar," the Maui News says:

Something over two years ago the News pointed out that vegetables, fruits, poultry, etc., would eventually prove a paying investment. It is only necessary to again call attention to the upper districts of Maui where pineapples, bananas, squashes, wheat and melons are raised profitably. Nor is this the limit of the possible industries. Other like industries as well as new ones are being broached which eventually will put Maui as well as the other islands well on their way toward the goal of diversified industries.

In another paragraph the Maui paper gives a solemn warning in these words:

Now that sugar is jumping up toward five cents a pound, there is some danger that the modest minor industries may be overlooked to the detriment of the islands. Cuba still looms up like a big, black cloud in the east, and the time may yet come when diversified industries will be our only salvation. We have sugar industries in rubber, pineapples, banana flour, taro flour, sisal, vanilla beans, cacao, and fruits such as avocado pears, as well as guava and polka jellies which can be successfully shipped, and the News solemnly warns the people of the islands that now is the time to lay the foundation for every minor industry. Plant avocado pear seed in every vacant spot. Start rubber, pineapple, and banana plantations and get ready for what may come some time.

If Hawaii be ever caught napping over its sole basket of eggs and the contents upset, certainly its press cannot be blamed for the casualty. In both boom and "busted" periods for more than a score of years there has ever been heard, from one or more organs of public opinion, the same note now ably played by the Maui Newsman in accord with the Advertiser. And always the tune has been assailed by the multitudinous croak of the scuffer, "Where is the land?" Land! There is enough garden space in the city district of Honolulu lying fallow and cumbered with weeds to choke the local market with succulent vegetables and luscious fruits, besides providing a surplus of exportable products which would return many thousands of dollars from San Francisco and Puget Sound markets. No doubt, too, amongst the lands rated as "uncultivable" in official land statistics there is an immense aggregate area of warm gulches and sheltered pockets on the mountain sides, where bananas, grapes, oranges, limes, olives and what not would thrive.

News of its polo team's defeat in the first game would seem to have plunged Maui into a gloom that made the red dust clouds pale by comparison. When the second place of had news vibrated across the channel Saturday afternoon the effect must have been something that will be painful to read about. The Maui polo players themselves will no doubt smile more broadly than anyone else over the grief of their friends at home. To take sport too seriously is little better than ranking it with war.

If Gen. Kuropatkin "takes the initiative" it will naturally be a movement for the relief of Port Arthur. But such a venture presupposes the defeat of at least a quarter of a million men in the north and from 50,000 to 100,000 in the south and these men the best soldiers, perhaps, that the world holds today. Russia does not possess the sanguine temperament necessary to get much comfort from initiatory plans which have such obstacles ahead of them.

This is hot weather for Honolulu yet the maximum temperature stands about 86. When they have hot weather in New York 98 is a fair average and in California 106. When the trade wind tropics are hottest they are more comfortable places to live in than the north temperate zone under the same thermometrical conditions.

Parson Hanana of Kalaupapa makes the Republican party connection out to be not only good for this life, but the only thing for the life to come. The only difficulty about it, perhaps, is in believing that one—particularly a converted Democrat or Home Ruler—may step into heaven from a platform built in Chicago.

Let no Republican discourage the idea of starting a Democratic daily. If the other fellows get into the newspaper field they won't have any cash left for campaign purposes.

Another thing: Nine-tenths of the letters from the public appearing in the Bulletin are rejected communications to the Advertiser. The Bulletin is the most convenient waste-basket we have.

Of all the trouble territory of the United States, Hawaii is most severely punished. And yet it is said that there is no room for small farmers.

## PORTUGUESE AND SMALL FARMS.

The suburbs of San Francisco are covered with small farms of from two to six acres apiece on which Portuguese families make a living. These farms are numerous on the sand dunes between the settled part of the town and the Cliff House. The soil looks forbidding and there is a rainless season of about five months. Gophers, rabbits, birds and insects are pests to contend with, yet vegetables and small fruits are grown and there are two crops a year of many garden products. Goats are pastured among the rocks and sometimes cows are kept. These little pocket farms are thrifty and one is surprised to find that many of the Portuguese owners came from Honolulu, where they left a better soil and more abundant rainfall and a more remunerative market.

By means of a liberal land policy, both on the part of the Government and private owners, these emigrants from Hawaii could have been kept on island soil. But out of a principality of vacant acres they could not be sure of more than six feet apiece to call their own. They were ready to turn the Punchbowl crater into a garden spot and vineyard and to till the treeless lower slopes of Tantalus, to spread out into Palolo and Kalihi and up Nuuanu and over on the other side of the bay. So they went to the sand dunes of San Francisco and the plains of San Leandro and did well. Those they left behind, who are among our thriftest people, are also looking towards the coast. Some three hundred of them are even considering Mexico. There is no land, they say, for them here; yet valley after valley, upland after upland invites the small farmer—places where lantana and guava cumber the soil and where cattle range in an appointment of ten acres to a cow, and where houses are scarcely in sight.

There are a number of almost tenantless rainy valleys along the upper line of the Oahu railroad which the lessees could sublet at terms highly profitable to them under an arrangement with the land bureau to sell when the lease expires. And there are leases coming due that need not be renewed. In such places cane might be raised and delivered at the depot nearest to the mill at a return to the grower of \$150 per acre. Castor beans make a crop which is always in demand. So do grapes, pineapples, bananas, sisal, poultry, eggs, honey and hogs. Trust the Portuguese to make a desert blossom if they get the chance. Here on Oahu, to say nothing of the rest of the group, they could build up a splendid auxiliary industry and prove the small farm contention so well that no official, not even the highest, would again argue against colonization efforts among mainlanders.

## CANNOT INTERFERE.

According to an official circular just received, the Department of Commerce and Labor was not vested with power of intervention in disputes between employers and employees, nor was it the intention or desire of Congress that the services of the department should be utilized in the direction of arbitration or settlement of strikes. The act of June 13, 1888, established a Department of Labor, which remained an independent organization operating under the law creating it until, under the act of February 14, 1903, it became a bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor, under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of that department. By this transfer the scope of its authority was not in any way enlarged so that it might lawfully engage in the attempted settlement of industrial disputes. Section 1 of the act of June 13, 1888, establishing a Department of Labor, provided:

There shall be at the seat of government a Department of Labor, the general design and duties of which shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity.

Section 2 placed the department under the charge of a Commissioner to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and Section 7 defined the duties of the Commissioner in regard to controversies and disputes that might arise between capital and labor. It provided:

That the Commissioner of Labor, in accordance with the general design and duties referred to in Section 1 of this act, is especially charged to ascertain, etc. The Commissioner of Labor is also specially charged to investigate the causes of and facts relating to all controversies and disputes between employers and employees as they may occur and which may tend to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different States, and report thereon to Congress.

By the provisions of the act creating the Department of Labor, which has since been transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor, it is plain that Congress never contemplated that the department established solely for the purposes of investigation and report should transgress the boundaries fixed for them to the extent of intervention in labor disputes.

A widespread though erroneous impression prevails that the Department of Commerce and Labor could lawfully be transformed into a tribunal for arbitration before which capital and labor might present their differences for adjudication, but the act of Congress creating it authorizes no such power. Competent legal authorities further declare that the department has no more right to attempt to effect the settlement of a strike than it would have to forestall discord between employers and employees, as either, they hold, could be without warrant in law.

## LAND POLICY.

In further reference to the interview accorded by Governor Carter to Frank G. Carpenter, published yesterday, it may be observed that many of the Governor's observations are sound, but that, in some respects, he appears to have misapprehended facts. Take the Island of Hawaii as an illustration merely, in connection with the following extract.

"Nevertheless it must be remembered that the country is about as well taken up as any part of the United States. The islands have been settled for many years and the opportunities of a new and rapidly developing country are lacking."

This paragraph is certainly inaccurate. The Advertiser has proved, over and over again, that there is no part of the United States, in which the opportunities for settlement are more numerous or more inviting, if a wise land policy is followed. It is useless and unnecessary to reprint exact figures, but, on Hawaii, the proportion of population to land available for agriculture and horticulture may be safely placed at less than in the extreme western states, in which United States energy is bent to secure immigration and settlement. In North and South Kona alone, there is room for more than five thousand people, most likely double or treble that number, who could be easily supported by small farming, if unoccupied and fertile tracts could be distributed. In addition to the wide range of products that are classified as tropical and semi-tropical, there is scarcely a fruit or a vegetable that could not be successfully raised on the mountain sides. In the neighborhood of Kaliua, upon soil which is almost exactly within Mr. Carter's conception of sterility, there is a large and flourishing sisal plantation. Much of the mountain area is precisely adapted to the cultivation of grapes. Vineyards are not experimental but practically successful. In another part of the island, tobacco has been planted, with the prospect of excellent results. Apples have been and are grown of good size and flavor. Peaches mature, that, in quality and size, will rival the same fruit in northern latitudes.

It would be tedious to repeat the innumerable evidences of what these islands can produce, if a monopolizing policy is arrested and the door opened to American thrift, energy and experience. Owing to their situation and formation, to the trade winds and to other unparalleled advantages, they combine varieties of climate and soil to a degree that is not attained elsewhere; in fact, in their possibilities, they substantially include two zones. There is much lava on Hawaii and on Oahu and on the other islands, but very little sterility until the "snowy slopes" are approached. There are literally thousands of places, in which twenty or thirty acres will support a family more comfortably than a hundred and sixty in less favored localities.

Our sugar plantations, which now form the principal wealth of the islands, are scientifically, economically and successfully managed and conducted. They are entitled to water and to every possible consideration. With a capitalization of a hundred millions, with an annual production equaling a quarter of that amount, and with rising prices, which the best authorities consider are likely to be maintained for years, they are assuredly prosperous. On the labor proposition, as the Governor has well said, they deserve and need the kind of legislation that able men here and on the mainland have long advocated. If the facts were forcibly brought to their notice, the unions, limited to white labor, would realize the necessity for special treatment of this question, for the benefit of wage-earning citizenship throughout the country. But true statesmanship, on American lines, also demands that the necessities of the masses should be consulted, and that, without interference with but in aid of the great industry to which the territory is so deeply indebted, a policy of land distribution should be adopted that would largely increase our American population, impress into productivity in many directions awaiting capital and men, and realize an internal development and progress, corresponding to the commercial future that is unquestionable.

Americanism and not paternalism is the crying want of the Territory of Hawaii.

## THE LISJANSKI SKINS.

Skipper Weisbarth may or may not have missed a fortune when he failed to get the cached birdskins on Lisianski island, for there is no assurance, had he brought them to this port, that he would have been allowed to keep them.

According to Washington advices the United States government claimed the skins and contemplated sending a vessel after them. Captain Hamlet of the revenue cutter Thetis said that the prizes "undoubtedly" belonged to the Territory of Hawaii. Between the two claims, which would certainly have been lodged if the birdskins had arrived at this port, the claims of Capt. Weisbarth might have fallen to the ground. At any rate he would have found himself obliged to hire a lawyer and fight for his property; and meanwhile the Hawaiian birds would have a chance at the skins.

As things are the Japanese have taken the skins and that is the last we shall probably hear of them.

The Russians are still losing steadily. According to a St. Petersburg dispatch General Stoessel, who originally said he could hold Port Arthur for two years, now reports that he "may" hold out for six weeks. This means that the strong hold may fall at any time. In the north, Kurapatkin's "movement" seems to have proved abortive and he has evacuated Anping, losing many stores; and the next thing to be expected is his loss of Liaoyang with enormous supplies of food and munitions of war. On the sea about something has gone to smash. All in all the Russians have fought like a third rate power ever since the war broke out.

## CHRISTIANIZING JAPANESE.

The article copied from the Hawaii Shingo on Christian missionary work among Japanese, points to a difficulty, which the missionaries have met among other people than the little brown men. There is no more troublesome field in which to establish Christianity than one where the inhabitants mix their religion with their politics. Thus in Japan the people are bound in a species of State worship of which the Emperor is the deified head; at least he is so nearly deified that an attempt to change the spiritual allegiance of his subjects to the Son of God is looked upon as a sacrilege and one moreover which tends to weaken the respect in which he is held as the political chief of the State. That is to say, the average Japanese feels that he cannot be a Christian and at the same time a loyal subject of the Emperor. Apparently this view is not taken by the Emperor himself nor by subjects of the highest intelligence, but we are speaking of the masses among whom the missionaries chiefly labor, where it is very prevalent.

The same circumstance gives the missionaries trouble in the Turkish Empire. A man cannot turn from the faith of the Sultan and remain true to his temporal sovereignty—the religion and politics of the Mohammedan autocrat being two sides of the same shield. Turks regard an attempt to subvert the foundations of the throne. This accounts for the everlasting trouble between the missionaries and the Porte—trouble that generally ends in the slaughter of Armenians, who have no Foreign Office and fleet of ironclads behind them.

It is probably true, as the Shingo says, that the proportion of sincere Christians among Japanese converts is much smaller than the missionaries suppose. Commonly in Japan the traveler soon gets to be spared from stopping any more at the house of a native "Christian," for he knows he will be cheated. Nevertheless the faith has made a far more visible progress in Japan than it did in Rome fifty years after the birth of Christ and now Rome is a center of the Christian world. The conquest of one religion by another is usually a process of the ages, not the feat of an hour; and we must have a much longer perspective than the civilization of Japan now affords in which to rightly judge the strength and results of the Christian movement. Nothing is more probable than that, in a few generations, the old superstitious reverence for the Emperor will vanish and that he will become, either a gilded figurehead of State or the business head of a business nation. In either case he would cease to be an obstacle in the way of the spread among his people of Christian doctrine. Perhaps—who knows?—he will turn Christian himself. It is a possibility as all these things are for which the Christian religion, dowered as it is with the patience of centuries, can afford to wait.

## MERITS OF SMALL FARMING.

This morning's Advertiser, champion of small farming of all kinds and ever enthusiastic over the possibilities of a few acres of land almost anywhere, contains a quotation from the Washington Star which was meant for the Mainland, but is all too true here. The following is true of the small farmer, more or less, "from Maine to California": "Do you think Billings could run a small farm successfully?" "Certainly. Billings has several hundred thousand dollars in bank, and doesn't care how he spends money,"—Star.

The above comes from an article in which the futility of growing vegetables here for shipment to California and the difficulty of selling them in town is made clear—but not for the first time. The Advertiser has demonstrated it over and over again, pointing out that small farming and market gardening are two very different things.

The Advertiser's idea of small farming in Hawaii is specialized agriculture for export purposes and staple agriculture for living expenses and small change. In the first category it includes the growing of bananas, pineapples, sisal, alligator pears and limes, coffee, tobacco and vanilla or anything else that can be sold on the coast without meeting local competition there; in the second, or home consumption and small change class, it includes the growing of vegetables, berries, grapes (of the best table varieties), watermelons, honey, poultry, hogs, etc. It may be demonstrated over and over again that there is a good living and something more for an industrious man in this kind of agriculture. If there is room for a few cows their entire feed—sorghum, alfalfa and panicum grass—can be grown on the place; and a good cow fed in this way and the milk retailed is safe for a profit of \$15 a month or even more.

There are thousands of vacant acres which could be divided into farms where American young men, used to the hard-scrabble agriculture of the mainland, would be glad to establish themselves and show that the spirit which subdued the wilderness is not dead yet. Why not give them a chance?

Of several results from the publication in the Sunday Advertiser of a tropical menu without meat, the most diverting is the solemn protest of an Englishman against including baked beans. His astonishment over such a dish is as great as that of an American over the Englishman's breakfast marmalade. Your true Yankee would no more spoil his breakfast with marmalade than he would with chocolate caramels; and apparently your true Englishman would no more accept a multinational spread of baked beans than he would of chopped beef. Probably both lose something by their gustatory prejudices. The writer of the menu should have put marmalade on his list; there is no doubt about that; but as could not have the confidence of any American breakfaster nor observed the utility in a bill-of-fare which undertakes to supply, in another form, the elements of value to be found in meat.

The correspondence between the Governor and the Delegate could not have been more sensibly if written by one man.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Judge Robinson has appointed E. A. Mott-Smith as receiver for the Hana Plantation Co. under a \$10,000 bond.

Besides the delegates to the Republican convention, the steamer Kinau on Tuesday will have the Cleveland, O., Shriners as passengers for Hilo.

Judge Gear has requested the Superintendent of Public Works that the floor of his courtroom be strengthened before the opening of the September term.

J. F. Clyne, for the past four years manager of the Hawaiian Carriage Co., left in the steamer Manuka with the intention of going into business on the coast.

Japanese housekeepers are making a heavy run on the supply of sake in town, to have something ready in their houses for the promotion of joy when Port Arthur falls.

Rideau Ross and Beatrice Bertelmann were married on Wednesday by Father Sylvester, and the couple have gone to Kauni to spend the honeymoon with Mrs. Scott, the bride's sister.

E. Faxon Bishop, Cecil Brown, Sam Dwight, H. E. Cooper and C. A. Long are the names now most prominently mentioned among Republicans for a senatorship from this island.

Yesterday's cable advices from Edward Pollitz & Co. to the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. are that Hawaiian Commercial closed firm at \$57 that morning on the San Francisco exchange, with Honolulu \$14½ bid and Makaweli \$2½.

Commissioner Judd yesterday concluded the taking of testimony for the plaintiff in the libel for \$50,000 damages brought by the widow of Samuel Makailili against the bark Olympic on account of her husband's death from falling into that vessel's hold.

Capt. Richard Rush, U. S. N., retired, accompanied by his family, is established for the remainder of the summer at The Elms, Catskill-on-the-Hudson, where they are very pleasantly situated, near enough to the city to obtain all needful things and far enough in the country for every enjoyment to be found on the banks of the noble Hudson.—Army and Navy Journal.

J. W. McIntosh, late of Hilo, is going to the Coast to remain.

Governor Carter was detained at home by slight illness yesterday.

R. L. Ogilvie leaves for Napoosoo, Hawaii, tomorrow to take charge of the school there for the ensuing term.

Queen Liliuokalani will hold a public reception on Friday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, the occasion being her birthday.

The Hawaiian Bar Association will hold its quarterly meeting in Judge De Bolt's courtroom at 4 p. m. tomorrow.

Suit has been brought by Treasurer Campbell against the Union Oil Co., for \$7,500 alleged due as foreign corporation license tax.

Mrs. A. de S. Christiani, the prominent society lady and resident of Washington, D. C., with her son, expects to take the Kinau today and visit the volcano.

E. A. P. Newcomb, the architect, and his sister Miss Newcomb, have taken one of the cottages at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, where they will be domiciled for the winter months.

Agent W. F. Hall of the mosquito committee attributes the prevalence of the pest in the Makiki section to the water standing in eaves-troughs and cans used for flower pot stands.

The 75-foot flagpole at the central fire station is to be removed to a spot on the Capitol grounds, a few yards due east from the King street gate. A pit about 8 feet deep was dug yesterday for the concrete foundation of the pole.

J. G. Serrao of Hilo is incorporating his liquor business with himself as president, C. E. Wright vice president, W. Conrad treasurer, Wm. Fernandez secretary, R. T. Guard auditor, and Antonio Cabrera and I. E. Ray directors. The capital stock is \$25,000.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Cummins gave a luau at Ahupu, their Nuuanu valley home, on Sunday in honor of their two-year old son Leo Lorillard's birthday. An eighty-foot flagpole was dedicated on the occasion. Many friends enjoyed the famous Cummins' hospitality.

Mr. Theodore Lunsted, one of the leading members of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, accompanied by his wife, is among the recent prominent arrivals at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Lunsted will visit the volcano today and intend to join the Shriners party on this special trip.

District Attorney Breckons has in hand a voluminous record relating to the alleged abstraction of a damaged Panama hat from the mail by Edward K. Rose in the Hilo postoffice. The accused was arrested at Delaware Breakwater, where he had gone as a sailor, and is being brought back to the Territory for trial.

Phil B. Dankey, a former newspaper reporter in Honolulu, has been transferred from the Shanghai to the Canton offices of the Imperial Chinese Railway. His friends here are therefore disappointed in the hope of receiving from him some picturesque description of the Shanghai embroglio over the Russian warships.

## In Police Court.

Pame Kua, the youth who stole some merchandise from a German jeweler, was sent to the Reformatory School for his minority by Judge Lindsay yesterday. F. L. Turner was fined \$19 for carrying a deadly weapon. E. S. Dunbar and Chas. Mann, charged with assault and battery, were discharged, the latter with a reprimand. The six natives who participated in the much-lamented Sunday night riot got off with a reprimand.

## Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—

That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with eczema or salt rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Rid the blood of all impurities and cure all eruptions. Take them.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 29, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co., .....	\$1,000,000	150	250	300
SUGAR.				
Ewa, .....	5,000,000	20	20	....
Haw. Agricultural, .....	1,200,000	100	....	....
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co., .....	2,512,750	100	....	....
Hawaiian Sugar Co., .....	2,500,000	25	25	....
Honolulu, .....	750,000	100	103	....
Honokaa, .....	2,000,000	25	14	14½
Kahala, .....	500,000	100	....	....
Kahuku, .....	500,000	20	17½	....
Kihikihi Plant. Co., Ltd., .....	2,500,000	50	7½	....
Kipahulu, .....	150,000	100	....	....
Koloa, .....	500,000	100	125	....
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., .....	3,500,000	30	....	....
Oahu Sugar Co., .....	3,500,000	100	90	95
Onomae, .....	1,000,000	25	....	....
Ookaa, .....	500,000	20	....	....
Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd., .....	5,000,000	30	2½	5
Oloahulu, .....	4,000,000	100	....	....
Pasahau Sugar Plant. Co., .....	5,000,000	50	....	....
Pacific, .....	500,000	100	....	....
Pala, .....	750,000	100	210	....
Pepesee, .....	750,000	100	130	....
Pioneer, .....	2,750,000	100	90	....
Waialua Agri. Co., .....	4,500,000	100	10	....
Waialuku, .....	100,000	100	....	....
Waianae, .....	252,000	100	110	....
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co., .....	500,000	100	115	....
Inter-Island S. S. Co., .....	800,000	100	110	....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co., .....	500,000	100	....	....
H. R. T. & L. Co., .....	1,000,000	100	....	....
H. R. T. & L. Co., .....	1,000,000	100	72	....
Mutual Tel. Co., .....	100,000	10	9	....
O. R. & L. Co., .....	4,000,000	100	....	....
Hilo S. S. Co., .....	1,000,000	20	....	....
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c., .....	....	....	98	100
Haw. Ter., 6 p. c. (Fire Claims), .....	....	....	90	....
Hilo S. S. Co., 6 p. c., .....	....	....	....	....
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., .....	....	....	....	....
Ewa Plant., 6 p. c., .....	....	....	105	....
O. R. & L. Co., 6 p. c., .....	....	....	104	....
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p. c., .....	....	....	100	....
Olaa Sugar Co., 6 p. c., .....	....	....	100	....
Waialua Ag. Co., 6 p. c., .....	....	....	100	....
Kahuku 6 p. c., .....	....	....	100	....
Pioneer Mill Co., 6 p. c., .....	....	....	100	....
Pala 6 p. c., .....	....	....	100	....
Hawaiian Sugar 6 p. c., .....	....	....	100	....
Haw. Ter. & Sugar Co., 6 p. c., .....	....	....	100	....

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.



# IS ORGANIC ACT WRONG?

## Upon Jurisdiction of Circuit Judges.

Different phases of the Parker Ranch controversy were before Judge Gear yesterday. A motion to set aside the writ of prohibition to restrain Judge Gear from proceeding with an injunction against the Third Circuit Court at Kailua, Hawaii, was continued in the Supreme Court until tomorrow owing to the absence of Justice Hatch.

Judge Gear denied the motion for a rehearing of demurrer to J. S. Low's amended petition for the removal of A. W. Carter as guardian of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor. In the afternoon until after the closing hour, 4 o'clock, the question of jurisdiction was being thrashed out. S. M. Ballou, A. A. Wilder and S. H. Derby were present for Mr. Carter. The opening was made by Mr. Ballou. J. A. Magoon, attorney for Mr. Low, occupied hours in replying. He contended that the Judge of a Circuit Court had inherent jurisdiction in probate matters, saying that if the organic Act excluded the Judge from such powers it was unconstitutional.

### CONTEMPT CASE ENDED.

Judge Matthewman of the Third Circuit last week rendered a decision dismissing, "for lack of jurisdiction according to the record," the contempt proceedings in the Parker matter against Samuel Parker, J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot. They were charged with disobeying an injunction of the court and their acquittal is based on the fact that there was no allegation showing that their alleged conduct was intentional. Contempt proceedings being quasi criminal they are penal and, when not committed in presence of the court, the accused is entitled to a hearing. These findings of law Judge Matthewman obtains from a variety of American and English decisions.

### INJUNCTION ON EXECUTION.

C. B. Maile brought an injunction suit against J. W. Pratt, assessor of taxes, H. van Gieson, trustee, and others to prevent a conveyance of land sold under execution for delinquent taxes. Returns have been filed by van Gieson and A. M. Brown, High Sheriff, making statements to show that the sale was legal and fair. H. van Gieson has also filed a demurrer. It appears van Gieson, who is a policeman, bought the property at sheriff's sale, but he says he did so in his individual capacity, and High Sheriff Brown denies that the fifty per cent. deposit insisted on was to keep out bidders other than van Gieson.

### HIGHWAY INJUNCTION.

William McCandless demurred to the bill to restrain obstruction of highway brought against him by the Territory of Hawaii on the relation of Lorrin Andrews, Attorney General. It is alleged in the petition that there is and has for a long time been a highway in Honolulu extending from King street to the rice mill of Y. Ahin. Respondent in his demurrer contended that the allegation was insufficient, inasmuch as the manner whereby the alleged highway was established was not set forth. Judge De Bolt overrules the demurrer and gives the respondent five days within which to answer, quoting the law as being that "the thoroughfare alleged to be obstructed should be described as a public highway but the manner in which it became such need not be alleged."

### MRS. CLARKE'S WILL.

The will of the late Annie Clarke was admitted to probate by Judge De Bolt, and Thomas K. Clarke, husband of the testatrix, appointed sole executor without bond as directed in the will. Henry Holmes appeared for the petitioner. After the payment of her just debts, and funeral and testamentary expenses, the testatrix gives her daughter, Bella Hatfield and Fanny Babcock \$100 each. All the remainder of her estate is devised and bequeathed upon trust to her husband and her son, John Clarke, to permit her husband, Thomas K. Clarke, to have the use and enjoyment and receive the net income thereof during the term of his natural life for his own use and benefit, without impeachment for waste, and, on the death of her husband, her residuary estate shall be held in trust for her children, Mrs. Joseph Little, Mrs. Norman Watkins, Emily Clarke, Benjamin H. Clarke, John K. Clarke and Robert Clarke, in equal shares. The estate consists of realty valued at \$4,500 and personality at \$1,597.50.

### THE PHILLIPS ESTATE.

Judge De Bolt appointed P. D. Kellett, Jr. as master to report on the final account of Cecil Brown, executor of the estate of William Phillips, deceased, and to compute the inheritance tax. There is a balance of \$17,886.23 to be distributed. One-half of the estate was left to the widow and the other half to the heirs of Sarah Phillips, sister of the testator. Five such heirs have been judicially discovered, living at Syracuse, N. Y. Besides the personality there is real property belonging to the estate, being land at the northeast corner of Fort and Kukui streets of an appraised value of \$1,500.

### CONGON ESTATE SALE.

Charles Phillips, administrator of the estate of Henry Congdon, deceased, gives notice of sale of the following properties, pursuant to the order of Judge Gear, viz: Piece of land at the south slope of Punchbowl Hill, containing an area of 12.150 square feet, and lots 1, 2 and 3 of Napoian park addition. The sale will take place at

the Judiciary building on Monday, September 19, at 12 o'clock noon.

### OTHER PROBATE MATTERS.

Judge Gear appointed Wahinelewaia Maewa administratrix of the estate of Ben Kaunahi, deceased, under \$50 bond.

The accounts of S. Achial, administrator of the estate of Mokujiro Sakuragawa, as amended by the report of Wm. R. Sims, master, were approved by Judge Gear. It was ordered that the administrator be discharged on filing of receipt from widow of her share of the balance of \$826.72 and depositing in court \$672.91 as the share of the minor child.

### OTHER KAILUA DECISIONS.

Judge Matthewman also overruled defendant's motion to vacate the order appointing a receiver in the Parker Ranch case. He also refused to grant defendant's motion to dismiss the bill brought by A. W. Carter on which a receiver was appointed. Judge Matthewman also enjoined Samuel Parker and his attorneys from further prosecuting the action against the Metropolitan Meat Company. He denied Carter's motion to enlarge the powers of the receiver. The decisions on the whole are favorable to A. W. Carter.

### COURT NOTES.

The Metropolitan Meat Co., Ltd., by its attorneys, Holmes & Stanley, files a general denial to the complaint of Samuel Parker.

Judge De Bolt granted a decree of divorce to J. H. Kunewa against Fannie K. Kunewa on the ground of habitual intemperance of the defendant. W. C. Achi appeared for plaintiff.

### POLO BALL A SUCCESS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Deering, Fred Knight, L. R. Freeman, Dr. Humphris, Judge Lindsay, L. von Tempisky, W. H. Rice, Jr., Malha, Richard Cooke, Dr. Murray, Fred Baldwin, T. A. Hays, H. W. Lake.

At the breaking up of the dinner the diners invaded the rotunda and sang a number of Hawaiian songs, afterwards joining the ladies who were in waiting on the lanais, listening to the excellent program rendered by the Hawaiian Government band, the concert being a compliment to the polo players by Governor Carter. At the conclusion of the dance the Ellis quintet struck up the first waltz in the large dining room.

The floor was in excellent condition and the hall was embellished with symbols of polo playing. Suspended from the arcs of lights in the ceiling were ropes at the ends of which were polo saddles, mallets, caps, spurs and balls, while potted palms dotted the interior. The punch table was placed in the mauka end of the hall, being served from deep bowls.

The colors of the two visiting clubs—red for Kaula the victorious, and yellow for Maui—were conspicuous both in the hall decorations and in the handsome toilettes of the gentler sex.

The happy company was augmented later in the evening by several parties of diners who had been entertained at private homes. The lanais, walks and dancing floor were filled with guests, the affair being one of the largest given this season.

Among those present beside the gentlemen above-named were Admiral Terry, U. S. N., Mrs. Terry, Mr. Mason Terry, Col. McLellan, U. S. A., Mrs. George Bliss, Dr. and Mrs. F. Howard Humphris, Princess Kawananakoa, Princess Kalaniana'ole, Mrs. Edward Tenney, Mrs. Helen Noonan, Mrs. C. W. C. Deering, Miss Jennie Giffard, Misses Scofield of New York City, Miss Genevieve Dowsett, Miss Violet Makee, Miss Claire Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Rawlins, Mr. and Mrs. William Haywood, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Holloway, Mrs. H. W. Lake, Misses Macfarlane, Mrs. J. S. Walker, Mrs. Lorrin Andrews, Miss Andrews, Miss Marion Roth, Mrs. George Angus, Miss Angus, Misses Macfarlane, Mrs. Harry Macfarlane, Mrs. Frank Baldwin, Mrs. George Fairchild, Miss Soper, Miss Rosie Cunha, Mr. Cunha, Mrs. Highton, Mrs. F. M. Hatch, Miss Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. Humburg, Mrs. Klamp, Mrs. Center, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. C. M. V. Foster, Miss Alice Campbell, Miss Juanita Beckley, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Benson, Miss Maude Benson, Miss Scott, Mrs. Ivers, Major Benson, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Crook, Mrs. Fred

# ELECTION PROCLAMATION MAKES NEW PRECINCTS

Governor Carter yesterday signed the proclamation for the general election on November 6. The original is typewritten upon heavy paper and with the Governor's signature bears the big gilt seal of the Territory on gay fastening of red ribbon.

The Governor gave out a statement with regard to changes of voting precincts made in the proclamation. It was on behalf of good government that he had reduced the size of a number of large precincts, creating new ones and transferring parts of some to others.

Great pressure was brought to bear on the Governor for postponing the work of alteration until two years hence, but he had decided that the necessity existed now and should be met. Probably other changes would be due before next succeeding election. Complaints were general at last election that some of the precincts were too large, making it a matter of great difficulty to poll all the votes. Trouble existed on the other islands from having some of the polling places almost inaccessible to considerable numbers of voters owing to the ruggedness of the country.

In the Governor's judgment, the first consideration should be to give every possible facility to the voters, which would be a strong factor making for an honest election. Experience had shown that opportunities for fraud and false returns were greater in a large than in a small precinct.

Regarding the argument that he had heard against the changes—that of liability of upsetting the organizations of precinct clubs—the Governor admitted that some confusion might arise, but felt that there was yet time before the height of the campaign for reorganization of clubs that might be disturbed. In one respect there would be a decided advantage, that of having more precinct clubs, more officers and more workers. The central committee could take hold and arrange for new precinct elections wherever required, and it would not be long until the inconveniences of change would wear off.

Following is a statement of the changes made in precincts throughout the Territory:

In the First Representative District, Island of Hawaii, there is but one change, an extra precinct being made in Puna.

No changes are made in the Second District.

The Third District, consisting of the islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, is given five new precincts. On the island of Maui, where there used to be 13 precincts, there are now 16. Wailuku, formerly the 7th precinct, is divided between the 7th and 8th. Koolau has an additional precinct and so has Kaupo. Molokai has four instead of its former two precincts. Lanai is unchanged.

Considerable changes are made in the Fourth and Fifth, into which Oahu is divided. The 1st precinct of the Fourth District is split on the line of King street and Waiatae road. All on the northern side of the line retains the old number (1), with polling place near the foot of Punahou street. Below the line constitutes the new No. 10 precinct, taking in Waikiki, Kapahulu and Kaimuki, with polling place at the Rapid Transit junction, King and Alexander streets. This is a very convenient location, as all the car lines converge here. The 8th precinct—itsself cut out of the 2nd two years ago—is now divided on the King street line. No. 8 polling place remains at Thomas Square and that of the new precinct, No. 9, is located at South street and Kawaiahao lane. From the 4th precinct with 700 voters four blocks are taken and put into the 6th, the latter having heretofore had but 234 votes and gaining about 100 by the change. No. 4 keeps its old polling place at Emma Square, but No. 6 poll is changed from Honolulu Hale (beside the postoffice) to a place near the central fire station, Fort and Beretania street. Where the bounds of No. 6 used to end at Beretania street, they now extend north to Vineyard street and east to Emma street.

The Fifth District sustains material changes. Iwilei section is cut off the 7th and added to the 10th precinct. Whereas the "fighting seventh" had 707 votes, the 10th had only 269. The rest of the 7th is cut in two, the new precinct to be known as the 11th with polling place at Gulick avenue. What is left of No. 7 will still vote at Kalihi pumping station.

The Sixth District, islands of Kauai and Niihau, is not changed.

Knight, Dr. and Mrs. High, Mrs. A. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hawes Jr., Mrs. Charles F. Chillingworth, Miss Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Church, Mrs. Walter Hoffmann, Miss Danford, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Morse, Miss Dietz, Captain Nichols, U. S. A., Miss Alice Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Faxon Bishop, Consul and Mrs. R. de B. Layard, Miss Lishman, Messrs. Isaac Dillingham, R. G. A. Peterson, Campbell, Adrian Spillado, Walker, W. W. Thayer, Frank Hatch, A. Lewis Jr., D. W. Anderson, A. A. Wilder, C. A. Brown, Wentworth Buchanan, W. C. Parke, Stewart Johnson.

## THE FOURTH FOR KUHIO

(Continued from Page 1.)

eight precinct, one; fifth and sixth precincts, one; third and seventh precincts, one. The names selected are as follows:

First precinct, W. W. Harris; second precinct, W. T. Rawlins; third and seventh precincts, E. Faxon Bishop; fourth precinct, A. G. M. Robertson; fifth and sixth precincts, Captain Sam Johnson; eighth precinct, Mr. Beal.

The fourth, after being canvassed confessed to a considerable number of proxies to the convention. Capt. Sam Johnson has a pocket full of them, although the Fourth will be well represented by personal delegates.

## HONOLULU VS. HILO WIRELESS CHESS

Following are the positions to date of the two wireless telegraph chess games between Honolulu and Hilo:

### GAME A—RUY LOPEZ.

White.

Moves. Honolulu.

1. P-K 4.
2. Kt-K B 3.
3. B-Kt 5.
4. B-R 4.
5. Castles.
6. P-Q 4.
7. P-K 5.
8. Kt-K 6.
9. R-K 1.
10. BxKt.
11. K-Q B 3.
12. Kt-B 5.
13. Q-K Kt 4.
14. P-K 6.
15. BxKt.
16. QxB.
17. Q-K6ch.
18. QR-Q1.

Black.

Moves. Hilo.

1. P-K 4.
2. Kt-K B 3.
3. P-Q R 3.
4. Kt-B 3.
5. B-K 2.
6. PXP.
7. Kt-K 5.
8. Castles.
9. Kt-Q B 4.
10. Q-K B 3.
11. P-K 3.
12. P-K B 3.
13. Kt-K Kt 4.
14. BXP.
15. BxKt.
16. PxB.
17. R-K2.

### GAME B—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

White.

Moves. Hilo.

1. P-Q 4.
2. P-K 4.
3. Kt-K B 3.
4. B-Kt 5.
5. P-K 3.
6. Kt-B 3.
7. B-Q 3.
8. Castles.
9. PXP.
10. BxB.
11. Kt-Kt.
12. Q-Q B 2.
13. P-Q R 3.
14. Kt-K 5.
15. B-Kt5.
16. Q-B5.
17. Q-Q3.

Black.

Moves. Honolulu.

1. P-Q 4.
2. P-K 3.
3. Kt-K B 3.
4. Q-Kt 2.
5. B-K 3.
6. Castles.
7. P-Q Kt 3.
8. B-Kt 2.
9. KtXP.
10. QxB.
11. PxB.
12. Kt-K B 3.
13. P-Q R 4.
14. P-QB4.
15. KR-B1.
16. P-R5.
17. QR-R4.

Former Judge Humphreys is reported by the Bulletin as stating that former Justice Galbraith would return from Oklahoma to Honolulu in October, when the law firm of Galbraith & Humphreys would be established.

# LABOR DAY AT HAND

## But Unions Will Not Indulge In Parade.

Labor Day comes next Monday, September 5, but there is little likelihood of any demonstration taking place on the part of the labor organizations. It will probably be a quiet holiday, with every man for himself to enjoy the day as best he can.

E. W. Quinn and Jack Mansfield stated yesterday that they knew of no preparations for the observance of the day with parades or speechmaking, as the unions were not strong enough to do much. "Jack" Mansfield had even so far forgotten that such an event as Labor Day was so close at hand.

"No, I'm sure the labor unions won't do anything," said he, "because the organization are at low ebb as far as strength is concerned. The boys will probably observe it quietly."

## THE MOLOKAI WHISKEY RING

Editor Advertiser:—The law and order people on Molokai have just had a most gratifying experience.

Last week two Federal officers quietly landed on the island, and speedily exposed the large amount of illicit liquor selling which had escaped the notice of Deputy Sheriff Hitchcock, and his police. We welcome the stand your paper has taken on the Kaula whiskey ring. It is a strange and painful fact that the liquor consigned to an officer of the law here (Molokai) equals that of any joint between Pukoo and Kaunakakai. At the polling station, Pukoo, last November election, three out of the four officers were in a stupidly drunk and maudlin condition, exhibiting themselves before over a hundred people.

### LAW AND ORDER.

ATTACKS OF COLIC, cholera morbus, pains in the stomach, dysentery and diarrhoea come on suddenly and so often prove fatal before a physician can be summoned, that a reliable remedy should always be kept at hand. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has no equal as a cure for these ailments. It never fails to give prompt relief even in the most severe cases. It is pleasant to take and every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

### AN ABOMINABLE PEST.

"There is no vicious growth in Africa or the world," writes a traveler, "to compare with the detestable thing popularly called 'cowitch' and known to botanists as the mucuna bean. This is a plant having small seed pods covered with a close array of fine, silky hairs, which, when shaken loose, fasten in myriads upon the unconscious wayfarer and, reaching all parts of the skin, set up an irritation which words are literally powerless to describe. A man attacked by this abominable pest gives way for the time to absolute frenzy. \* \* \* If a precipice were at hand he might almost be forgiven for jumping over it, so wholly unendurable is that burning, pricking, clinging itch."—Chicago News.



Poor little fellow! He coughs so hard he cannot sleep. That makes him weak and sickly all the next day. His brother thinks this coughing is terrible. So do we, for we know that just a few doses of

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will cure this cough. For 60 years it has been the standard cough remedy for children. Look out for cheap imitations. Get the genuine.

In large and small bottles.

Avoid counterfeits. Hasten a cure by the use of Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF YARDLEY.













## SCHOONER MARCONI ENTERTAINS ROYALTY

The Captain stood on the quarter deck. His face was wreathed in smiles. As over the side, with pompous pride, came the King of the Moki Isles.

"Ah King," he said with a knowing grin. "Your humble servants see. If you but look, I'll serve your cook. If only he won't serve me."

"For you this stovepipe hat I bring, (The hour of parting calls) Take it from me, Your Majesty. For the Prince—these overalls."

"And do not ask me to stay for lunch. For I must put to sea. And I fear I might be in the soup. Instead of the soup in me."

Royalty graced the festive board on the American schooner Marconi a few weeks ago. While the navy is boasting of the attentions paid to the Atlantic squadron by the sovereigns of Europe, we should not overlook the complement paid to our merchant fleet by the crowned heads of the South Pacific, and the investing of Captain Lawson of the schooner Marconi with the Order of the Gugu by His Royal Majesty the King of the Moki Isles is an honor that redounds much to the credit of the mercantile navy of the United States.

About six weeks ago the Marconi, which arrived here yesterday with coal from Newcastle, was becalmed off the island of Moki in the South Seas when the lookout descried a bunch of war canoes making off from the shore. As the fleet came nearer it was seen to be a squadron of the Royal Navy escorting no less a personage than His Majesty himself, accompanied by the Crown Prince and a dazzling array of the princes of the blood royal and nobles of the realm. Hasty preparations were made on board the schooner for the reception of the distinguished party, the Stars and Stripes were run up to the peak and the crew assembled. As no copy of the royal standard of Moki could be found among the Marconi's set of flags no royal salute was fired but all the other demands of etiquette were complied with.

As the royal yacht came alongside the starboard gangway the crew came to attention and the sideboys saluted. Captain Lawson received the King in full uniform on the quarter deck. His Majesty was robed in full tropic regalia, wearing a pleasant smile and the Imperial male, which was made of brilliant red calico. The Crown Prince was dressed in similar style although with less elaborateness.

After the customary formalities the King took a seat which had been prepared for him in the midst of his nobles and the entire party partook of a sumptuous repast of ship biscuit which was pronounced a most dainty luxury by the Mokiens. Following the banquet Captain Lawson in a few well chosen words presented to His Majesty, on behalf of the President and people of the United States, a silk hat such as is worn by ward bosses in the United States. To His Royal Highness the Crown Prince were presented a tin butcher knife with a wooden handle and a pair of overalls. These latter caused great interest among the royal party. At first the King was doubtful whether it was polite to allow the Prince to wear such elaborate robes but he was finally persuaded that his silk hat was a mark of superiority that no amount of overalls could overcome.

The royalties were so much overcome by the munificence of the Americans that the King presented Captain Lawson with several handfuls of silver British two-shilling pieces of which there are a great abundance in the islands. The Prince gave his hat, an immense straw creation, as big as a haystack, which would make any theater-going woman green with jealousy. In addition to these marks of royal favor the Prince himself danced a sort of "hoe down" on the quarter deck arrayed in the new overalls, wearing the King's new crown and brandishing the tin butcher knife.

After these ceremonies His Majesty invited Captain Lawson and his officers ashore to a grand luau to be held in the royal palace but remembering the fate of some missionaries in years gone by he replied with rare tact, "Thanks, Your Majesty, but I don't want to be in the soup." The King's invitation was in broken English. Where he learned this and where the piles of silver two-shilling pieces, the value of which does not seem to be comprehended by the natives, came from remains a profound mystery.

### The Mails.

Mails are due from the following points as follows:

San Francisco—Per Albatross, Sept. 2. Yokohama—Per Kure, Sept. 3. Sydney—Per Albatross, Sept. 13. Victoria—Per Marconi, Sept. 23.

Mails will depart as follows:

San Francisco—Per Kure, Sept. 2. Yokohama—Per Albatross, Sept. 13. Sydney—Per Albatross, Sept. 13. Victoria—Per Marconi, Sept. 23.

### Shipping Notes.

The quarantine for the steerage passengers on the Capt. ended yesterday afternoon.

The Army Transport Sherman left Nagasaki August 28 and is expected here the 31st of September.

The Carrie and Annie when making the last trip last night had a narrow escape from being ashore.

## MYSTIC SHRINERS WILL VISIT VOLCANO

The party of Mystic Shriners now visiting here, and their ladies, intend embarking at noon today on the Kinau for a trip to the Volcano of Kilauea, and will of course take in the town of Hilo en route. Mr. S. B. Rose, vice-president of the Wilder's S. & Co., has made every arrangement for their comfort and convenience, he having been a fellow passenger with them on the Ventura. The party will return on the Kinau Saturday and it is expected that Admiral Beckley will be on deck throughout the entire voyage, to prevent mal de mer on the part of the ladies. This is said to be his great forte.

The visitors were out again yesterday in the great tally-ho coach of the Honolulu Stockyards Co., and visited the aquarium, Kapiolani park and had a drive around Diamond Head, with lunch and a swim at the Hawaiian Hotel Annex.

## SIERRA BEAT THE COPTIC

The American flag waved in triumph at the end of the international ocean race from this port to San Francisco between the American steamer Sierra of the Oceanic line and the British steamer Coptic of the Occidental and Oriental company. The two vessels left this port a week ago today, the Coptic at 10 a. m. and the Sierra at 10:20. Yesterday morning at 3 a. m. the Sierra passed the Farallones while her rival crossed the line four hours later. The mails were on the Sierra.

When the two boats left this port there was a good deal of speculation as to which would win and a good many thought that the Coptic's reputation for speed, gained in many trials in years past would be upheld in her contest with the new and untried American boat. There were others who said that there would be no race because the steamship companies would not allow the boats to use coal for such a purpose.

There may have been no race but there is no question that there was some hurry about the passage. A prominent officer in the O. & O. Company's service said last week, "If the Coptic is beaten it will be because the Sierra is the better boat. There may be no 'race' but the Coptic will make her best time between this port and San Francisco. The O. & O. boats have to do their best to make their schedule."

## LISIANSKY SKINS, HAD DISAPPEARED

Captain Weisbarth of the schooner Lavinia had another stroke of bad luck on his voyage to Laysan Island. He was warned by the officers of the Thetis before he started that he must not attempt to get any of the bird skins left by the Japanese on Lisiansky and he disclaimed any such intention. The schooner left this port June 28, going to Bird Island and then to Necker Island.

After leaving Necker the Lavinia's chronometer broke down and the little vessel sailed about without any knowledge of her position until on July 14 the U. S. Army Transport Sheridan was sighted. She gave Weisbarth his position about 300 miles west of French Frigate Shoals.

On the 18th the Lavinia arrived at Laysan but did not take on any guano on account of her springing a leak which was temporarily repaired. Lisiansky was reached on the 20th but to the captain's disappointment all the skins had been removed, numerous footprints on the beach telling too plainly of the recent visit of the Japanese schooner.

The wreck of the French bark was seen at French Frigate Shoals but as everything movable had been taken away on Capt. Weisbarth's previous trip he made no attempt to get anything more.

### Marconi Arrives.

The four-masted schooner Marconi, belonging to the Simpson Lumber Company arrived off port yesterday afternoon. She is 66 days out from Newcastle with 1352 tons of coal. Captain Lawson reports light winds and calm on the voyage. He was in sight of the island for nine days before making port. Saturday when becalmed north of Oahu, Captain Lawson went on board the bark Pierre Loti, which left here Friday morning, and had a chat with Captain Tateven. The barkentine Echo was sighted last night. The Marconi is anchored off port and will be towed to Kahului tonight where the coal will be discharged. Her local agent is Fred S. Waldron.

AS USUALLY THREATENED A STORM will disperse the islanders from their homes in a few days. It is expected that a complete cure may be effected in a very few days. This rain also covers the island, this morning and evening. The rain is expected to continue until the 31st of August.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS FIGHTING FAT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—President Roosevelt has trouble other than politics. He is getting—well, fat. Before he was "portly" or "rather stout," but since he has passed the 200-pound mark it is nothing but fat. He weighs now 208 pounds, and the last twelve pounds he has put on worries him.

Try as hard as he can, he does not seem able to reduce himself. The President has put in some strenuous days in the last month at Oyster Bay racing about the tennis court in the heat of the day in an effort to get himself down to weight. Horseback riding, upon which he has always depended, failed him. Now he puts in the most of the "weight reducing" exercise at tennis. He knows he gets more real exercise out of that than he does in a 100-mile horseback ride.

Ever since he became President, Mr. Roosevelt has been putting on flesh. He weighed when he first came to Washington as Vice President but 185 pounds. He had carefully kept his weight down by the most vigorous exercise. During the short time he was Vice President the exercise was continued without cessation, but the manifold duties of the presidential office have prevented the President from devoting as much time as he would like to exercise.

Clothes that the President wore when he first came to Washington are much too small for him now. He has a chest measurement of forty-one inches. His collars have increased in size from 14½ to 17½ and the President wears his collars tight. The President's flesh causes him no inconvenience, but he simply dislikes to be fat.

## WOULD SEND POLO TEAM TO COAST

The old plan of sending a polo team from the Hawaiian Islands to California to play the Burlingame crack four is being revived while the Kaula and Maui teams are in Honolulu. With the Oahu team getting into practice again, George Fairchild of Kaula is of the opinion that the Island four can be chosen in a way to make the Californians put forth their best efforts to score.

### Mooheau Hall Bids.

The following bids were opened at the Public Works office yesterday for the construction of a hall at Mooheau park, Hilo:

W. J. Moody, 65 days.....\$4600  
H. Kendall, 60 days.....3163  
Jas. D. Lewis, 70 days.....3280  
I. Erickson, 60 days.....2965  
J. Makakukiko, 65 days.....2977  
L. M. Whitehouse, 60 days.....3400

### Two Vessels Leave.

The three-masted American barkentine Coronado sailed for San Francisco yesterday afternoon at about four o'clock. She had a cargo consisting of 22,123 bags of sugar and took eight passengers. At about the same time the missionary schooner Carrie and Annie, which has been lying at Sorenson's wharf for nearly a week, got up sail and went down the harbor on her way to Ponape, Micronesia, with a cargo of missionary supplies. She should make the trip in about thirty days if all goes well.

### VESSELS IN PORT.

#### ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, (station vessel.)

#### MERCHANT VESSELS.

Allice Cooke, Am. schr., Penhallow, Port Gamble, Aug. 28.  
Amelia, Am. bkt., Wilder, Eureka, Aug. 25.  
Cambronne, Fr. bk., Richard, Cardiff, Aug. 16.  
Hawaiian, Am. str., Delano, Hilo, Aug. 28.  
Hawaiian Isles, Am. sp., Mallett, Newcastle, Aug. 13.  
Helene, Am. sch., Thompson, San Francisco, Aug. 11.  
Irmgard, Am. bkt., Schmidt, San Francisco, Aug. 28.  
Kahului, Am. bk., Colly, San Francisco, Aug. 5.  
Lavinia, Am. schr., Weisbarth, Laysan Island, Aug. 28.  
Marconi, Am. schr., Lawson, Newcastle, Aug. 29.  
Santiago, Am. bk., Anderson, San Francisco, Aug. 28.  
R. P. Rithet, Am. bk., McPhail, San Francisco, Aug. 28.  
Wrestler, Am. bkt., Rensch, Gray's Harbor, Aug. 16.

### William Smith Dead.

William Smith died at his residence, Waialeale, at 9:30 yesterday morning of pneumonia. He leaves a wife and one child. The funeral will take place from the Catholic cathedral at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the burial to be in the family plot at Kailua. About five months ago the deceased gave up a position he had held on the mountain patrol. He was quite a young man and of pleasing address.

RECEIVED was served yesterday for examination. August 28th and 29th. The court was held at 10 o'clock. Several cases were heard. The court was adjourned until 10 o'clock.

### RAIL TIMETABLE.

San Francisco—Per Albatross, Sept. 2. Yokohama—Per Kure, Sept. 3. Sydney—Per Albatross, Sept. 13. Victoria—Per Marconi, Sept. 23.

## To Be Depended On Because It Is the Experience of a Honolulu Citizen and Can Readily be Investigated.

A stranger lost in a large city would place far more dependence on the directions given him by a local resident than the guidance of another stranger like himself. This is a natural consequence of experience; it's like a ship in a strange port—a trusty pilot familiar with the harbor is always called upon to bring her safely to her moorings. So it is with endorsement; we doubt the sayings of people living at a distant point because we can't investigate, but public expression of local citizens can be depended upon, for 'tis an easy matter to prove it. Evidence like the following is beyond dispute:

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narration of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## DEVELOPMENT OF FROG EGGS

Any day in the early spring we may go out and gather scores of tadpoles or "pollywogs" of frogs and toads in the nearest ditch, but it is seldom that we stop for even a moment to ponder on the wonder of this transformation. Would it not seem incredible to us if we saw a snake gradually change into a quadruped, such as a dog; or if a sea turtle should rise from its watery home a following gull? Yet in reality a tadpole's development is no whit less wonderful.

A creature like a fish—with gills, long tail, fins, no limbs, and feeding on vegetable matter leaps upon the land in the shape of a four-legged, flesh-eating animal, with lungs but no tail. The eggs of the ordinary frog or toad are laid in the water, enveloped in a jelly-like substance. When the tiny pollywogs escape they are furnished with external gills, which soon disappear, giving place to internal ones. As time goes on the hind legs and later the front legs appear, the tail with its fin shrivels up, lungs replace the gills, and out hops the tiny frog on land, thereafter to feed on insects instead of vegetation.

In various parts of the world we find many remarkable variations of this development, some of which in weirdness and strangeness equal the most imaginative fairy stories.

Mr. Lydsker tells us that there is a Japanese frog that lays its eggs in the muddy edges of rice fields just above the water. Now if the eggs are removed from the round mass in which they lie and placed in water the germ will be killed, but if left alone they hatch and jelly, then becoming more liquid, the first rain washes them into the water, where they finish their development. Other frogs make their little boats of leaves, in which the eggs are laid, and the "tads" hatch later escaping through a hole in the bottom of their boat.

Both male and female of a South American tree frog help each other roll a small leaf into a funnel shape, and from this the tadpoles, after hatching, are washed into the water. Sometimes the leaf may happen to be several inches from the water, but the little pollywogs do not give up hope. They have the power of wriggling or flipping themselves with their tails some distance along the ground, and many thus find a way into the fluid, on reaching which their life at this time depends.

One extreme case is that of a frog of Brazil, which deposits its eggs in banana leaves far from water, and whose tadpoles pass through their entire development in the mass of frothy jelly which protects the eggs, the jelly gradually decreasing in volume, so that it is probable that the little fellows feed upon it.

But we have not half exhausted the wonders of tadpoles' lives. The Surinam toad is the best example of those amphibians which personally care for their eggs and tadpoles throughout development. The male of this frog takes the eggs as they are laid and fastens them by means of a mucilaginous substance to the broad, flat back of the female. The skin gradually thickens, and grows up about the eggs until each is shut in a little box of skin, furnished with a lid. In these cells the tadpoles hatch in a little less than three months, and here they find sufficient nourishment to enable them to develop into adult frogs, when they push open the lids and make their escape into the world. The female of a South American frog lays a pouch on the back in which this transformation takes place.

Still another frog carries the eggs in saucer-like depressions on the back, and the curious fact about these is that the development takes place within the egg itself, the young hatching in the form of perfect frogs which when a decided dabble for water. In the western part of our own country

try the tadpoles behave in unusual ways. The rain pools in which the eggs of these frogs are laid dry up in a very short time, but the tadpoles are forewarned against such a calamity by having their legs developed at a very early stage of their existence, before the gills are lost, so that they may easily and quickly make their way overland to a neighboring pool, which has not yet evaporated. Other tadpoles in the United States have no such early development of legs, but they are provided for by their father frog, who carries them attached to his back, either by means of suckers or sticky secretion, transporting them from pool to pool as each in succession dries up.

The tadpoles of Darwin's frogs have, probably, the quaintest "nursery" or hatchery of all. During the breeding season the male frog develops a great pouch of skin on the throat, and in this the ten or a dozen large eggs are placed; here they hatch, and it is from the edge of their father's mouth that the young frogs obtain their first glance at the world about them.—New York Post.

### COURT NOTICES

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Manoel Rapozo de Freitas, of Kapaa, Kaula, Deceased—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the petition of Maria Augusta Rapozo Freitas, of Kapaa, Kaula, alleging that Manoel Rapozo de Freitas, of Kapaa, Kaula, died intestate at Kapaa on the first day of May, A. D. 1904, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to herself:

It is ordered that Thursday, the 29th day of September, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said Petition in the Court Room of this Court at Lihue, Kaula, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted, and that notice of this order be published in the English language for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette, newspaper in Honolulu.

Dated at Lihue, August 20th, 1904.  
(Signed) J. HARDY,  
Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

JNO. A. PALMER,  
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.  
2818—47—Aug. 23, 30, Sept. 6, 13.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

KOHALA CLUB AND TRANSPORTATION CO., LTD.

The following list of officers were appointed at the postponed annual meeting of the Kohala Club and Transportation Co., Ltd., held 19th August, 1904, for the ensuing year:

President.....John Hind  
Vice-President.....Robt. Hall  
Auditor.....J. H. Mackenzie  
Treasurer.....W. P. McDougall  
Secretaries.....F. C. Paetow  
Directors: H. R. Bryant, J. Sakai, G. P. Tulloch, F. Woods.

F. C. PAETOW,  
Secretary.  
Nuiuli, Aug. 20, 1904. 2620

## Corns

OR—

## Bunions?

Seabury & Johnson's

### Medicated Corn

and Bunion

## PLASTERS

will cure them. Give them a trial, and convince and relieve yourself.

## Hollister Drug Co.

FORT STREET.

## MILLS COLLEGE AND SEMINARY.

CONFERS DEGREES AND GRANTS DIPLOMAS.

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